



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

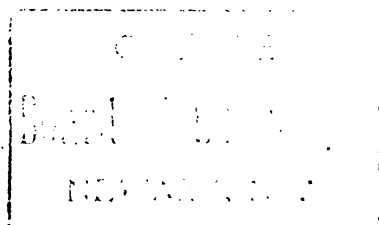
We also ask that you:

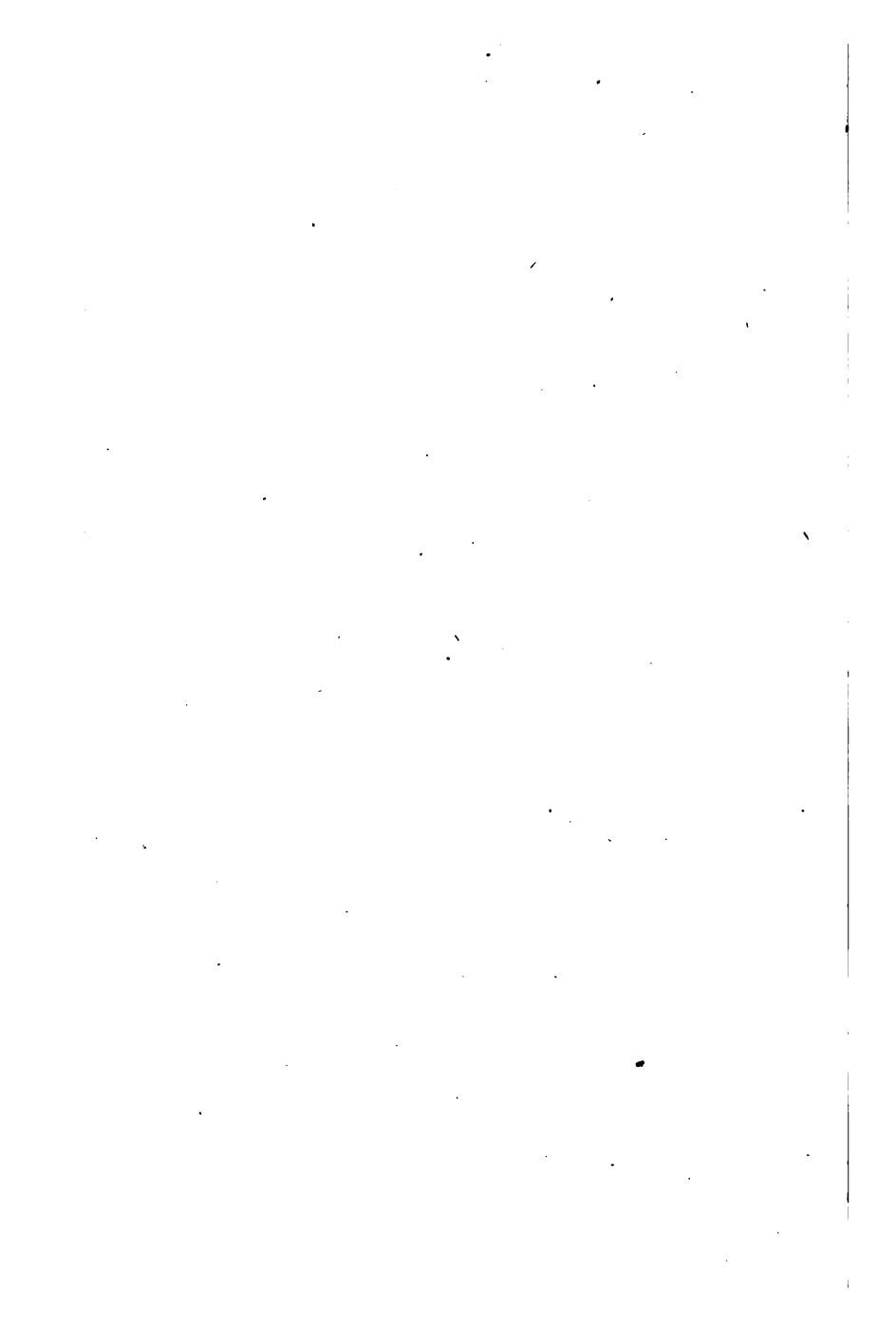
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

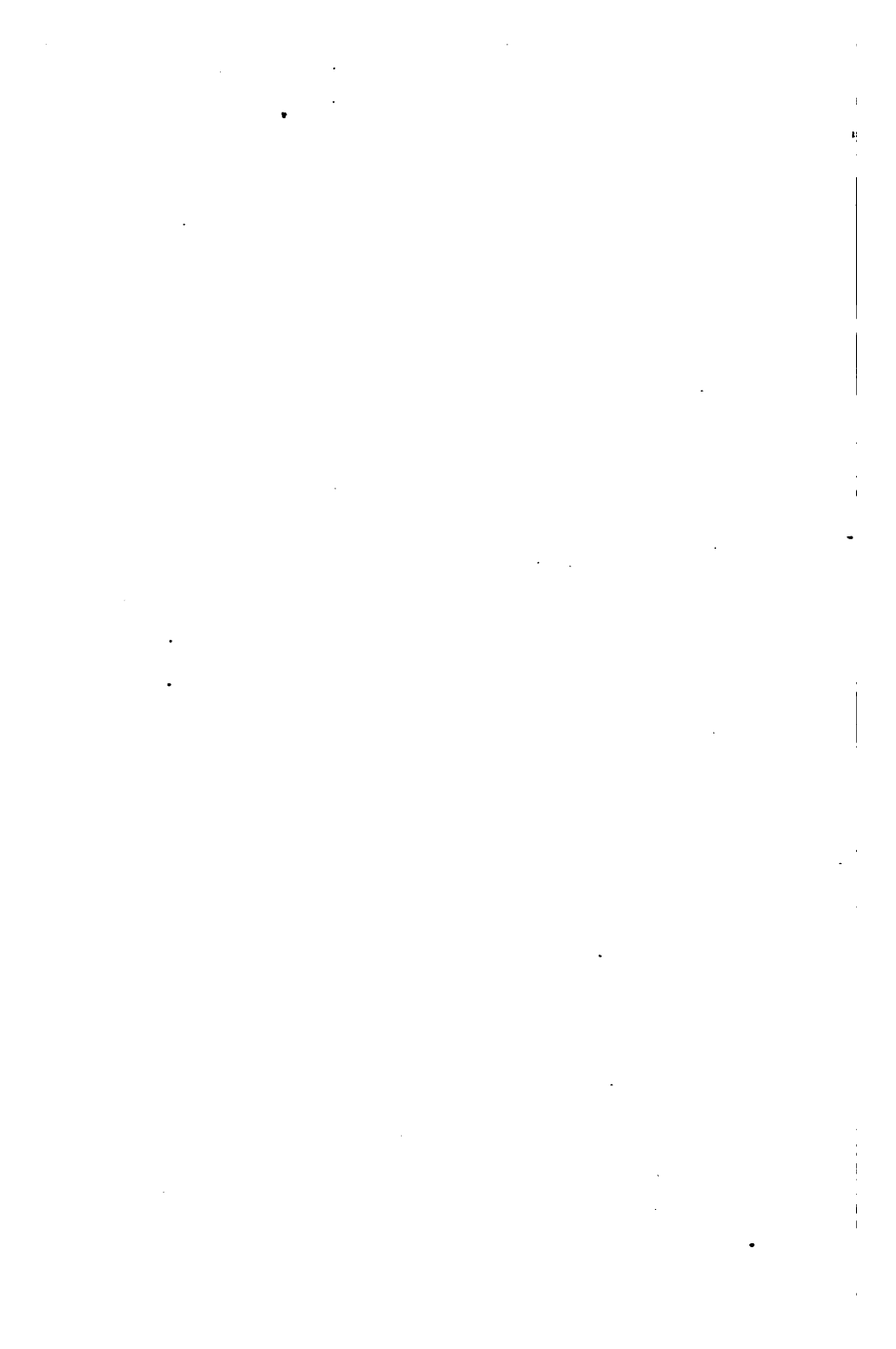
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Introduction 26
Retard 30











7 doc 79, 67, 762

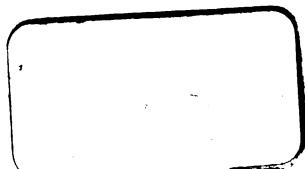


3 2044 097 054 787

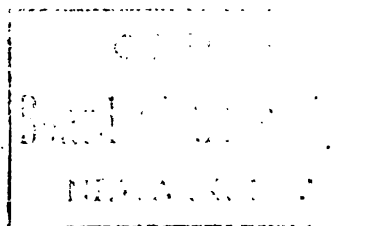
Harvard College Library



BOUGHT
FROM THE GIFT OF
CHARLES HERBERT THURBER

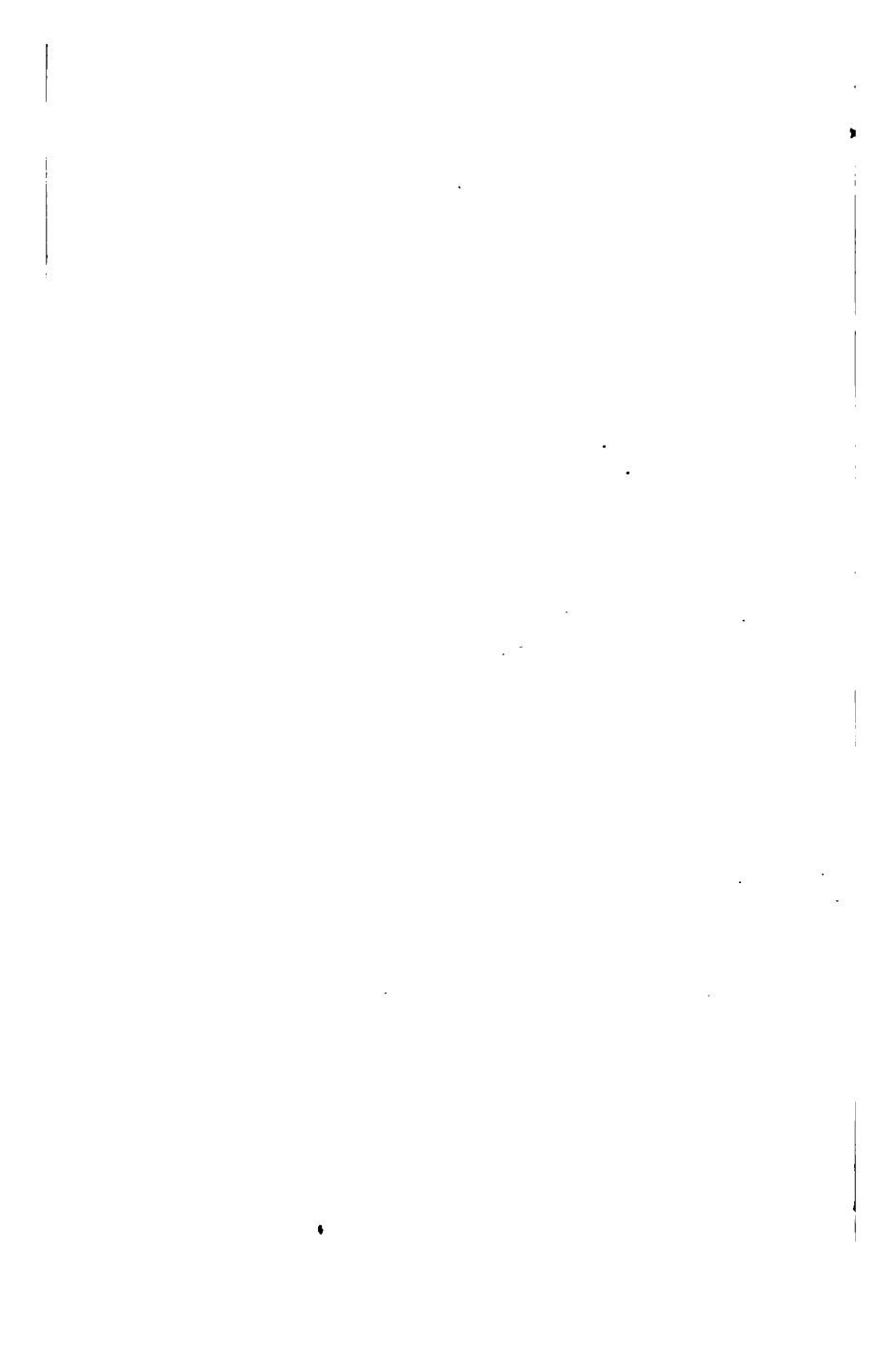


Introduction 26
Retard 30









LATIN PRIMER;

▲

GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF LATIN GRAMMAR,

WITH

EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION.

ADAPTED TO

HARKNESS'S, AND ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
GRAMMARS.

BY

HENRY E. SAWYER, A. M.

PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.



BOSTON:
CROSBY & AINSWORTH,
NEW YORK: OLIVER S. FELT.
1867.

1 day Sept 7, 1926

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
FROM THE GIFT OF
CHARLES HERBERT THUNDER
Mar. 5, 1926

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by

HENRY E. SAWYER,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Connecticut.

PREFACE.

THIS PRIMER is designed to be used with the Grammar from the very outset of the course; and it is believed that the thorough performance of the work here marked out will prepare pupils to read Caesar or Nepos.

It contains directions for the systematic study of the Grammar in a series of lessons beginning with pronunciation and ending with irregular verbs.

Each lesson is illustrated by appropriate exercises for translation almost entirely taken, without change, from Caesar. They have been selected and arranged with special reference to the portions of the Grammar in connection with which they are to be studied, and are strictly progressive in character, beginning with the simplest and proceeding to sentences somewhat complicated in structure. Difficulties are introduced gradually, and parts of the Grammar necessary to explain them and not set down for study in the regular lessons are indicated by references.

Some of the advantages of this plan are obvious. Association is not dislocated nor Memory disturbed by studying the same subject in different books; the student is trained to regard the Grammar as a thesaurus of the forms, rules and principles of the language, and to subject it to that constant use which alone can give a mastery of it; while by studying the pure Latin of the exercises he is acquiring familiarity with a classic vocabulary and style.

To fix in the mind the force of the various inflection-endings, and to gratify and utilize that desire to write Latin which all pupils seem to have when they commence the study, a few exercises in translating English into Latin have been given. They have not been carried through the book, as it does not seem advisable to attempt in Latin composition more than is indicated above without the aid of a treatise specially devoted to that subject.

Questions on a part of the first chapter of Caesar have been introduced, not so much to assist teachers as to indicate to pupils some lines of investigation necessary for thorough scholarship. They are given without notes or references, and may be used as questions for a review of the Grammar.

The references already mentioned will furnish nearly all needed assistance to pupils; but a few peculiarities of meaning or construction seemed to require additional suggestions. These are not placed on the same pages with the text, so as to be seen during recitation, but are added in the form of brief Notes.

Forms for parsing, and the requisite Vocabulary complete the work.

It has, to some extent, supplied a want felt by the author in his own instructions; and it is published in the hope that it may lighten the labors of his fellow teachers, and help pupils to an earlier mastery of some of the difficulties of the language.

MIDDLETOWN, October, 1866.

LESSONS AND EXERCISES.

LESSON I.

a. Alphabet; Sounds of the letters; Syllables; Quantity; Accent.

H. 1—3; 7—12; 17—26. A & S. 1—3; 7—15; 17—22.

Pronounce the Latin in Exercise 1, and apply the rules learned.

b. Verbs; General Principles of Conjugation.

H. 192—197; 199—203. A & S 140—151.

Pronounce Latin Exercise 2, and apply the rules.

c. In English the subject of a verb is usually expressed. In Latin, when it is a personal pronoun, (meaning I, you, we, they, etc.,) it is usually omitted.

The ending of a verb shows its number and person, and we know from this what pronoun to use in translating it. The following are the

PERSONAL ENDINGS.

		Active Voice.	Passive Voice.
Singular,	1 person,	o, m,	or,
	2 "	s,	ris, (re),
	3 "	t,	tur,
Plural,	1 "	mus,	mur,
	2 "	tis,	mini,
	3 "	nt.	ntur.

The signs of the plural are n, and s; the sign of the passive voice is r.

Questions. * If a verb, meaning *to strike*, ends in *t*, how will you translate it? *Ans.* He strikes. How will you translate it when it ends in *tis*? *mus*? *nt*? *o*? *s*? or? *mur*? *ris*? *mini*? *tur*? *ntur*?

What is the ending of the Latin verb which means I read? they are loved? we write? he runs? you play? thou walkest? they read? he is advised? we are loved? I am admonished? ye are called? he is ruled? thou art esteemed?

If you should translate English Exercise 1 into Latin, what would be the ending of each verb?

d. Learn the Principal Parts, and the Present, Imperfect, and Future Tenses, in the Indicative Mood, of *amo*, in both voices.

H. 205; 206.

A. & S. 155; 156.

In inflecting the verbs distinguish the Verb-Stem and the endings; notice the Tense-Signs, (*ba* for the Imperfect, and *bi* for the Future); and learn the corresponding English. Repeat the endings alone. Write the endings, then prefix various verb-stems and translate. Mind the accent. Translate the following Exercises.

Latin Exercise 1.

1. Spectat. Spectant. Spectābat. Spectāmur. Spectābor. Nego. Negātur. Negābit. Negābunt Negābant. Negabantur. Negābo. Negābitur. Speras. Sperāmus. Sperābam. Sperābimus. Sperātur. Rogant. Rogātur. Rogābitur. Rogābit. Rogāmus. Rogamur. Spectabuntur. Spectabantur. Spectābunt.

English Exercise 1.

1. We deny. You deny. I was denying. We shall deny. It was asked. They will ask. I was asking. I hope. We were hoping. I observe. Ye are observed. They will observe. They are observed. We were observed. Ye will be observed. Ye are observed. It will be asked. They will hope.

* In this exercise the verbs are supposed to be in the Present Indicative.

LESSON II.

Verbs of Conjugation II. Incomplete Tenses Indicative of *moneo*, in both voices. H. 207; 208. A & S. 157.

Latin Exercise 2.

1, Habent. Habētur. Habebātur. Habēmus. Habēmur. Habēbo. Non^a habeo. Monēbam. Monemīni. Non monet. Monebuntur. Monēbunt. Moveor. Non movēmur. Non movebītur. Movēbis. Movebantur. Non habes.

2. Vidēmus. Vidēmur. Non vident. Videbamīni. Non videbītis. Tenentur. Facīle tenet. Non facīle tenētur. Non negabīmus. Non rogātur. Spectāmus. Non sperābo. Facīle tenebuntur. Non sperat.

English Exercise 2.

1. He has. They will have. Ye were having. It will be had. Thou hast. Ye have. Thou art moved. They move. Ye were moving. I shall be advised.

2. I see. He does not see. He is not seen. I shall easily hold. We shall see. You will not be seen. We do not hope. It will not be denied. They were not asking. It is hoped.

LESSON III.

Verbs of Conjugation III; Incomplete Tenses Indicative of *rego*, in both voices. Observe carefully the formation of the Future. H. 209; 210. A & S. 158.

H.—II. *303; 304; 582.

A & S.—II. *190, 2; 277.

Latin Exercise 3.

1. Mitto. Mittēbat. Mittebantur. Non mittēmus. Mittitur. Mittētur. Divident. Non dividunt. Dividēbant. Dividitur. Non dividuntur. Dicis. Dices. Dicuntur. Dicentur. Ducam. Ducēmus. Facile ducentur. Non facile ducitur.

2. Committit^a. Committētur. Remittimus^b. Non remittētur. Acrīter pugnant. Facile persuadētur. Impendēbat^c. Prohibet^c. Continēmur^c undique. Non prohibēbis. Undique continentur. Remittimus. Non facile persuadebuntur. Vehementer incusātur.

English Exercise 3.

1. He sends. He is not sent. Ye send. Thou wast sending. Ye will not be sent. I divide. I will not divide. It is said. It will be said. He was saying.

2. They are easily led. They were fighting fiercely. They will not be easily divided. We shall be sent back. He will not be accused. You will easily persuade. They will be shut in on-all-sides.

LESSON IV.

a. Syntax; Classification of Sentences; Subject and Predicate.

H. 343—348; 351; 353. A & S. 200—203.

b. Many of the relations which are expressed in English by Prepositions, as *by*, *from*, *to*, *with*, etc., are indicated in Latin by the endings of the nouns. Thus in the expression *ala aquilae*, wing of an eagle, the ending *ae* of *aquilae*, expresses the same relation that *of* does in the equivalent English. There are five sets of case-endings, and hence five declensions of nouns.

H.—III. ^a338, 1, (1).—^b307.—^c341, 3, (1).

A & S.—III. ^a196, I, 5.—^b196, (b).—^c189, 3, 4.

c. Etymology; Nouns of Declension I.

H. 29—35; 37—42. A & S. 24—29; 34—38; 40; 41.

☞ In learning the paradigms of declension, name the cases. Repeat the endings alone. Write the endings, then prefix various stems and translate. Mind the accent.

☞ There is no word in Latin meaning *a*, *an*, or *the*. Hence these words must be supplied in translation, when the sense requires them.

Latin Exercise 4.

1. Sequæna^a dividit. Aquitania pertinet^b. Incōlunt Belgæ. Mittuntur litærae^c. Ibi Cotta interficitur^d. Ad Britanniam^e. In Britanniam^e. In Galliam. In Gallia^e. In fuga interficitur. Ad Galbam accurrunt^b. Ad Germaniam spectat.

English Exercise 4.

1. Aquitania is divided. A letter (*plural*) will be sent into Britain. Galba runs up to Cotta. Britain will extend to Gaul. Cotta will be slain in fight. Cotta is sent into Germany. Galba was sending to the Germans. Cotta sends Galba into Gaul.

LESSON V.

Nouns of Declension II. H. 45. A & S. 46—48.

☞ In English the objective case usually follows the verb which governs it, and stands frequently at the end of a sentence. In Latin the *verb* stands at the end of the sentence, while its object in the accusative is placed before it; thus we say, *boys write letters*,

H.—IV. *367.—^b341, 3, 1. Force of *per* in *pertinet*? *Meanings of *litærae*? 132.—^d249, 1; 214; 341, 3, 1.—^c306; 432.—^f432; 433.—^e435, 1.—^b338, 1.

A & S.—IV. *209, (a).—^b189, 3.—^c97.—^d172; 159; 189, 1, N. 1.—^c195; 235, (1).—^c235, (1).—^e235, (2).—^b196, I, 2.

but in Latin, *pueri literas scribunt*. In the English sentence the position of the nouns, in the Latin, their *endings*, show which is the subject and which the object of the verb.

Latin Exercise 5.

1. Sabinus signum^a dat. Trebium retinet. Oppida incendunt. Frumentum comburunt. Cum Germanis contendunt. Sabinum in Unellos mittit. Labienum in Treviros mittit. Baculus et^b Volusenus ad Galbam accurrunt.

English Exercise 5.

1. The signal will be given. Trebius retains Galba. We will burn the corn. Sabinus will set-fire-to the town. Galba and Sabinus are sent among the Unelli. The Treviri will give corn.

LESSON VI.

Nouns of Declension III. H. 48-55. A & S. 55-57.

Distinguish the stem and case-endings, and explain the euphonic changes that occur, thus: the genitive ending is *is*; dropping this from *montis*, we have the stem *mont*; adding the nominative ending *s*, gives *montis*; *t* before *s* is dropped leaving *mons*.

Latin Exercise 6.

1. Mons autem impendebat. Ad Pyrenaeos montes pertinet. Legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum^a mittunt. In fines Allobrogeum^b Carnutes legatos obsidesque^c mittunt. In silvas paludesque^c confugiunt.

H.—V. *371.—^b308—310; 587.

VI. *363.—^b395.—^c587, I, 3.

A & S.—V. *229.—^b198; 278.

VI. *204.—^b211.—^c198, II, 11, N, 1.

2. Aquitania a Garumna flumine pertinet. Inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum. Continetur Garumna^a flumine, Oceano^a, finibus^a Belgarum^b. Protectionem lege^a confirmant. Mittuntur ad Caesarem confestim ab Cicerone literae.

English Exercise 6.

1. They flee from the swamp to the mountains. Mountains overhang. Envoys and hostages are sent from the country (*fines*) of the Allobroges.

2. The Garonne river separates the Gauls from the Aquitanians. The envoys of the Carnutes send a letter from the country of the Belgians to Caesar. Swamps extend from the mountains to the river and the ocean.

LESSON VII.

Nouns of Declension IV. H. 116, 1, 2. A & S. 87.

Latin Exercise 7.

Equitatum^a praemittit^b. Caesar delectum habet. Atque ita exercitum traducit^c. A magistratu Aeduorum^d accusatur. Titum Labienum legatum^a in Treviros cum equitatu mittit. Ab Allobrogibus in Segusiānos exercitum ducit. Exercitus^d impedimenta ad Labienum in Treviros mittit.

English Exercise 7.

1 Caesar sends forward the magistrates of the Aeduians and Allobroges. A levy of troops will be made by

H.—VI. ^b395.—^d414.

VII. ^a371.—^bForce of *prae* in this word?—^cComposition of *traducit*?—Meaning of each part?—^d395.—^e363.

A & S.—VI. ^b211.—^d247. VII. ^a229.—^d211.—^e204.

Caesar. Labienus leads the cavalry of the Treviri among the Allobroges. They lead the army from the river to mount Jura.

LESSON VIII.

Nouns of Declension V. H. 119, 1, 2. A & S. 90.

Latin Exercise 8.

1. Aciem instruit. Augebātur auxiliōrum quotidie spes. Caesāri^a renunciātur. Res per fugitīvos Aemilii hostībus^a nunciātur. Pagus appellābātur Tigurinus^b. Casivellaunus legātos per Atrebātem Comium de deditiōne ad Caesārem mittit. At hostes Romanōrum adventum exspectābat.

English Exercise 8.

1. Aemilius reports the affair to Caesar. The line-of-battle (*acies*) is formed. The affair increases Caesar's confidence. (*spes*.) The Allobroges are called Gauls. Dumnorix the Aeduan conducts the Gauls across the river Garonne.

LESSON IX.

Adjectives ; Declension of Adjectives in *us, a, um*.

H. 146—148. A & S. 104 ; 105.

☞ In declining adjectives name the cases, classifying those that are alike, and give the word *in full* in all the genders ; thus, Nom. *bonus, bona, bonum* ; Gen. *boni, bonae, boni*, etc. Mind the accent. Parse the adjectives according to "Form 3."

H.—VIII. *382 ; 383 ; 384.—^b362.

A & S.—VIII. *222 ; 223.—^b210.

Latin Exercise 9.

1. Subīta^a et repentina^a consilia. In proxīma oppīda. Pecōrum magnus numērus. In aperto loco secundum flumen. Magnus hostium numērus cadēbat. In Italiam magnis itinerībus^b contendit. Caesar suas^c copias in proxīmum collem subdūcit, aciem instruit.

English Exercise 9.

1. A sudden plan is announced to Caesar. They hasten by a forced march into the nearest town. He withdraws his own troops into an open place towards a large river. Galba will lead (*traduco*) a great number of Gauls across the nearest river.

LESSON X.

Adjectives declined like *liber*, *aeger* and *unus*.

H. 148; 149; 176. A & S. 105, 3; 106; 107.

Latin Exercise 10.

1. Relinquebātur una per Sequānos via. Nostra lingua^a Galli^b appellantur. Nostros vulnerābant. Altērum latus vergit ad Hispaniam. Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtūte^a praecēdunt. Aliēno loco^c cum equitātu Helvetiōrum proelium committunt, et pauci de nostris cadunt.

English Exercise 10.

1. One side inclines toward Spain. The other Gauls surpass the Helvetians in bravery. Our men wound the

H.—IX. *438.—^b414.—^cPos. pron. 185.

X. *414.—^b362.—^c421; 422, 1, 1).

A & S.—IX. *205 —^b247.—^c139.

X. *247.—^b210.—^c254, R, 2, (b.)

Gauls. The Helvetians wound a few of our troops. Our cavalry fight (*join battle*) with the Gauls in an unfavorable place.

LESSON XI.

Adjectives of Declension III; Comparison of Adjectives.

H. 150—153; 160—165. A & S. 108—111; 122—124.

Latin Exercise 11.

1. Unum iter per Sequānos, angustum et difficile. Ad Caesārem omnibus copiis^a contendunt. Turres excitantur incredibili celeritate. Omnem spem hostes in celeritate ponēbant. Fugae^b similem protectionem efficit^c.

2. Ibi L. Cotta pugnans^d interficitur. Omnem spem salutis in virtute ponēbant. Pertinent ad inferiorem^e partem fluminis Rheni. Alterum iter per provinciam nostram, multo^f facilius^g atque expeditius.

English Exercise 11.

1. A narrow road to the nearest hill. Caesar with all his troops hastens by forced marches into Gaul. An easy road through our province extends to the river Rhine.

2. Cotta places all hope of safety in bravery. Galba raises one tower with incredible celerity. The enemy, fighting in a narrow and difficult road, fall. Galba was marching to Caesar with all his troops, with incredible celerity.

H.—XI. ^a414, 7.—^b391, 1.—^c213; 215.—^d438, 1; 575.—^e371. ^f163, 3.—^g170, 2.—^h163, 2.

A & S.—XI. ^a249, III, R.—^b222, 3, R. 1.—^c159.—^d111, R; 148, 1, (1); 205.—^e229.—^f125, 4.—^g127, 3.—^h125, 2.

LESSON XII.

Pronouns ; Declension of Personal Pronouns ; Possessives.

H. 182—185. **A & S.** 132, 133 ; 139.*Latin Exercise 12.*

1. Equidem ego sic existimo. Ego, ut spero, te propediem vidēbo. Sic se res habet. Nos^a pro patria, pro libertate, pro vita certāmus. Quum vos considēro, milites^b, et quum facta vestra aestimo, magna me spes victoriae^c habet.

English Exercise 12.

1. You, O soldiers, fight for liberty (and) for^a life. We place all hope of safety in bravery, you in swiftness of flight. You will soon see your native land.

LESSON XIII.

Demonstrative Pronouns. **H.** 186. **A & S.** 134 ; 135.

These pronouns are declined in all the genders, in the same manner as adjectives.

Latin Exercise 13.

1. Postēro^a die^b castra ex eo^c loco movent. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Itaque ego^d illum exercitum magnopere contemno. Pro his^e nos habemus luxuriam atque avaritiam. Illius^f facilitas, hujus^g constantia landabatur.

H.—XII. ^aWhy is *nos* expressed ? 367, 2, 1 ; 446.—^b369.—^c395.

XIII. ^a163, 3.—^b426.—^c438, 1.—^dWhy is *ego* expressed ?—367, 2, 1 ; 446.—^e434.—^fDifference in meaning between *hic* and *ille* ? 450, 1.

A & S.—XII. ^a209, R. 1, (b).—^b240.—^c211.

XIII. ^a125, 4.—^b253.—^c205.—^d209, R. 1, (b).—^e241.—^f207, R. 23.

English Exercise 13.

1. This bridge reaches from the mountain to the town. I despise the avarice of this (man), and the extravagance of that (one). We despise the Helvetians, they the Gauls. Galba praises us, Cotta (praises) you.

LESSON XIV.

Relative and Interrogative Pronouns; Complex Sentences.

H. 187; 188; 357; 445. A & S. 136; 187; 201, 6, 7, 9, 11; 206.

Latin Exercise 14.

1. Insula quae^a appellatur Mona. Quarum unam incolunt Belgae. Omnes vero se Britanni vitro^b inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem. Ipse^c in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque^d ibi legiones conscribit, et tres^d, quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant^e, ex hibernis educit. A lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, murum fossamque perducit.

English Exercise 14.

1. These inhabit an island which they call Britain. The two legions which Caesar is raising in Italy will winter in Gaul. The river Rhine which separates the Helvetians from the Sequanians flows into lake Leman.

H.—XIV. ^aNumber and gender of *quae*? Rule? 445. Case? Rule? 367 —^b414. —^c452, 1. —^d176. —^eWhat kind of action does this imperfect denote?

A & S.—XIV. ^a206. —^b247. —^c207, R, 28. —^d118, 1; 109. —^e145, II.

LESSON XV.

Review of Verbs; Conjugation of *sum* entire, with special attention to the meaning of each form.

H. 192—203; 204. A & S. 140—151; 153.

Latin Exercise 15.

1. Matūrae^a sunt hiēmes. Fuit civitas ampla atque florens. Homīnum est infinita multitūdo Frumenta in agris matūra non erant. Palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Sunt item, quae appellantur alceē.

2. Tertium est genus eorum, qui uri appellantur. In omni Gallia eorum homīnum, qui aliquo sunt numēro atque honōre genēra sunt duo. Sed de his duōbus generibus altērum est Druīdum, altērum equitum.

3. Ab his castris oppidum Remōrum nomīne^b Bibrax abērat^c millia^d passuum octo^e. A cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime^f absunt. His^g praecerat^c Viridōvix, ac summum^h imperii tenēbat cārum omnium civitātum. Gallisⁱ magno ad pugnam erat impedimentoⁱ.

4. Legatiōnis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Ca-siāno^k dux Helvetiōrum fuērat. Duces^l ii vero deliguntur, qui una cum Sertorio omnes annos^d fuērant. Intērim milites legiōnum duārum, quae in novissimo agmine praesidioⁱ impedimentisⁱ fuērant, in summo^h colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur.

H.—XV. *438, 2.—^b429.—^c288.—^d178; 378.—^e175, 2.—^f305. ^g386.—^b441, 6.—ⁱ390.—^k441, 5.—^l362.

A & S.—XV. *205, N. 2.—^b250.—^c154, R. 5.—^d118, 6; 236. ^e118.—^f194, 1, 2.—^g224.—^h205, R. 17.—ⁱ227.—^j128, I, 6, (f).—^k210.

LESSON XVI.

COMPLETE TENSES.—The endings of the Complete Tenses (197, II.) are the same in all the conjugations. These endings are joined to the *Perfect Stem*, which is the *Verb-Stem* lengthened. The lengthening of the stem marks the action or state as *complete*.

There are three ways of lengthening the Verb-Stem to denote completed action. They are

- 1, adding *v*, *u*, or *s*.
- 2, lengthening the vowel, (253.)
- 3, reduplication, (254.)

Examples.

1. Am-o,	amāre,	amāv-i,	to love,
Mon-eo,	mon-ēre,	monu-i,	to advise,
Reg-o,	reg-ēre,	rex-i, (regs-i)	to rule,
2. Lāv-o,	lāv-āre,	lāv-i,	to wash,
Mōv-eo,	mōv-ēre,	mōv-i,	to move,
3. St-o,	st-āre,	stēt-i,	to stand,
Pend-eo,	pend-ēre,	pend-i,	to hang,
Cād-o,	cad-ēre,	cecīd-i,	to fall.

NOTES.—1. Observe the paradigms of conjugation and compare the endings of the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future-Perfect with the Present, Imperfect and Future of *sum*.

2. When the Verb-Stem is lengthened by the addition of *v*, the characteristic vowel of the conjugation is inserted between the stem and *v*. See examples above.

3. Reduplication, which is the regular method of lengthening the Verb-Stem to denote completed action in Greek, occurs in only a few verbs in Latin.

Learn the conjugation of *amo* in the Active, through all the moods, and the corresponding English.

H. 205; 240; 241; 253; 254. A & S. 149—152; 155.

Latin Exercise 16.

1. Hi proelium renovavērunt. Fuga mortem vitavērāt. Ut antea demonstravimus. Caesar exercitum

in Aulercis Lexoviisque in hibernis collocāvit. Collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim, quod supra nomināvimus, vergēbat. His^a Caesar numērum obsidum, quem antea imperavērat, duplicāvit.

2. Cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmāre. Rursus instāre et proelium redintegrāre. Paucitatemque nostrōrum militum suis^b praedicavērunt. Legatos ad Caesārem mittunt rogātum^c auxilium^d. Crassus adolescens cum legiōne septima^e proximus mare Oceānum in Andibus hiemarat^f. Cativolcus, rex dimidia partis Eburōnum, taxo^g, cujus magna in Gallia Germaniāque copia est, se exanimāvit.

LESSON XVII.

THE COMPLETE TENSES in the Passive are compound, and are formed by combining some form of the verb *sum* with the Perfect Participle of the verb. The ending of the Participle changes to agree with the subject in gender and number, thus: *amatus est*, he has been loved, *amata est*, she has been loved, *amatum est*, it has been loved, etc.

Learn the conjugation of *amo* in the Passive through all the moods, with the corresponding English. Observe the formation of the Supine-Stem, and of the Complete Tenses.

H. 206; 241, III. A & S. 150; 151; 156.

Latin Exercise 17.

1. Hostium impētus tardātus est. Amicus appellātus erat. Helvetiōrum inter fines et Allobrōgum, qui nuper pacāti erant, Rhodānus fluit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnātum est. Acrīter utrimque ad

H.—XVI. *384.—^b449, II, 4; 386.—^c569.—^d371.—^e174.—^f234.—^g414.

A & S.—XVI. *223.—^b208, (7) (b); 224.—^c276, II.—^d276, I.—^e119.—^f162, 7.—^g247.

vespĕrūm pugnātum est. Hujus Hercyniae silvae, quae supra demonstrāta est, latitūdo novem diĕrūm iter^b expedito patet.

2. Proelio^c nunciāto. Hoc responso^c dato. Omni Gallia^c pacāta. Re^c frumentaria comparāta. Locis^c superioribus occupātis. Hac pugna^c nunciāta. Omnibus eōrum aedificiis^c occupātis. Convocāto concilio^c vehementer incusāvit. Prima luce^d, confirmāta re ab exploratoribus, omnem equitātum praemittit. Perturbātis ordinibus. Necessary rebus imperātis. Desperātis nostris rebus. Omnibus fere centurionibus vulnerātis.

LESSON XVIII.

Conjugation of *moneo* in both voices.

H. 207; 208; 247, 1. A & S. 157.

Latin Exercise 18.

1. Cujus pater Imanuentius in ea civitate regnum obtinuerat. Qui mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studēbat. Duces vero ii deliguntur qui una cum Sertorio omnes annos fuerant, summamque scientiam rei militaris habere existimabantur.

2. Id^c hoc^d facilius^c eis^c persuāsit^c, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur. In eo itinere persuadet Castico^c, Catamantalēdis filio^c, Sequāno^c, cujus pater regnum in Sequānis multos annos^b obtinuerat, et a senatu populi Romāni amicus^d appellātus erat, ut regnum in civitate sua occuparet^t, quod pater ante habuerat.

H.—XVII. ^b378.—^c431.—^d426.

XVIII. ^a385.—^b395.—^c371.—^d414.—^e305.—How is the Perfect Stem formed? Why is *d* of the Verb-Stem dropped? ^e363.—^b378.—^c362.—^d489, 1.

A & S.—XVII. ^b236.—^c257.—^d253.

XVIII. ^a223, R. 2.—^b211.—^c229.—^d247.—^e194, 2.—^f204.—^b336.—^c210.—^d262.

LESSON XIX.

Conjugation of *rego* in both voices; Euphonic changes in the formation of the Perfect and Supine-Stem.

H. 209; 210; 247; 248. A & S. 158.

Latin Exercise 19.

1. Constituit cohortes duas in Nautuatibus collocare^a. Omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa^b est. Erat una cum ceteris Dumnorix Aeduus, de quo ab nobis antea dictum est. Ac nullo hoste^c prohibente, incolumem legionem in Nantuates, unde in Allobroges perduxit^d, ibique hiemavit.

2. Qui vicus, positus^e in valle, non magna planitie adjecta, altissimis^f montibus undique continetur. Copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque sustineret^g hostium impetum misit^h. Hunc secumⁱ habere^d in primis constituerat.

LESSON XX.

Conjugation of *audio*. H. 211, 212. A & S. 160.

Latin Exercise 20.

1. Eum locum vallo fossaque munivit. Omnes ad portum Itium convenire jubet. Indutiomarum ad se cum ducentis obsidibus venire jussit. A Pirustis fini-

H.—XIX. *550.—^bWhat becomes of *d* in the stem of this verb? 248, 2.—*431.—^dExplain *x* in this word. 248, 1.—*438.—*160.—*500.—^bWhat becomes of *t* in the stem of this verb?—*184, 6.

A & S.—XIX. *270.—*257.—*205.—*122, R. 4.—*264, 5.—*133, 4.

timam partem^b provinciae incursionibus^c vastari^d audiebat.

2. Hi neque ad concilia veniebant, neque imperio^e parebant^f, Germanisque sollicitare dicebantur^g. Eo quum venisset^h, civitatibus milites imperat, certumque in locum convenire jubet. Reliquas naves paratas ad navigandumⁱ atque omnibus rebus instructas invenit^h.

LESSON XXI.

Conjugation of *cipio*. H. 213,—215. A & S. 159.

Latin Exercise 21.

1. Ob eas causas ei munitiōi^a, quam fecerat, T. Labienum legatum praefecit. Allobrogibus^b imperavit ut his^c frumenti^d copiam^e facerent^f. Eodem tempore^g Aedui Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caesarem certiores^h faciunt, seseⁱ, depopulatis agris^k, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere.

2. Caesar his^c, quos in castris retinuerat, discedendi^l potestatem fecit. Qua de causa homines bellandi^l cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur. Ad eas res conficiendas^m Orgetorix deligitur. Ad eas res conficiendas^m biennium sibi satisⁿ esse duxerunt.

H.—XX. ^b545.—^c414.—^d550.—^e385.—^f518, II, 1.—^g559, 565.
^hIs *invenit* Present or Perfect? How do you know? ⁱWhat kind of action is denoted by this tense?

XXI. ^a386.—^b385.—^c384.—^d395.—^e371.—^f489, 1.—^g426.—^h162.
ⁱ184, 4; 545.—^k431.—^l563.—^m562; 565.—ⁿ391.

A & S.—XX. ^b239.—^c247.—^d270.—^e223, R. 2.—^f275, III, R. 3.

XXI. ^a224.—^b223, R. 2.—^c223.—^d211.—^e229.—^f262.—^g253.—^h124, 2.—ⁱ239.—^k257.—^l275, III, R. 1.—^m275, II, R. 2; III, R. 3.—ⁿ222, 3.

LESSON XXII.

Deponent Verbs. **H.** 195, II, 2; 221—226. **A & S.** 142, 4; 161.

Latin Exercise 22.

1. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur. Matūrat ab urbe proficisci. Helvetii id, quod constituērant, facere conantur. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanōrum suas copias transduxērant^a, et in Aeduōrum fines pervenērant^a, eorumque agros populabantur^a.

2. Angustos se^b fines habere arbitrabantur. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur^c, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogērent^c, Orgetōrix mortuus est; neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse^d sibi mortem consciverit^c.

LESSON XXIII.

Irregular Verbs; Compounds of *sum*. **H.** 287—290. **A & S.** 178; 154.

Gender of Nouns. **H.** 35; 36; 44; 47. **A & S.** 27—34; 41; 42; 46; 49—51.

In parsing give the rules for Gender so far as learned.

Latin Exercise 23.

1. Mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facile perpauci prohibere possent^a. Nam hoc toto proelio^b, quum

H.—XXII. ^aWhy this tense?—^b545.—^c518, II.—^d452, I.—^e498, 3.

XXIII. ^a489.—^b426, 1.

A & S.—XXII. ^b239.—^c263, 5, R. 2.—^d207, R. 28.—^e262, R. 10, N. 7.

XXIII. ^a262.—^b253, N. 1.

ab hora septima ad vesp̄rum pugnātum sit^c, aversum hostem vidēre nemo potuit. Aedui, quum se suāque ab iis defendēre non possent^d, legātos ad Caesārem mittunt rogātum^e auxilium.

2. Quam^f maximis^g potest itineribus, in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit, et ad Genēvam pervēnit^h; provinciaeⁱ toti quam^f maximum^g potest militum num̄rum imp̄rat. Hac oratiōne adducti, inter se fidem et jusjurandum^k dant, et, regno occupāto, per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliaeⁱ sese potiri posse sperant.

LESSON XXIV.

Conjugation of *fero*. Rules for Gender, continued.

H. 292; 48; 99—104. A & S. 179; 58—61.

Latin Exercise 24.

1. Rhenus autem oritur ex Lepontiis, qui Alpes incolunt, et longo spatio^a, per fines Nantuatium, Helvetiorum, Sequanorum, Trevirorum, citatus fertur. Trium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque^b domo^c efferre jubent.

2. Totum montem^d hominibus compleri, et interea sarcinas^d in unum locum conferri, et eum^d ab his, qui in superioriore acie constitierant, muniri jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus carris secuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt.

H.—XXIII. ^a516, II.—^d517, I.—^c567—569.—^f170, 2, (2).—^e165.—^hTense?—ⁱ386.—^k126.—^j409, 3.

XXIV. ^a422, 1, 2.—^b191, II.—^c117, 1; 424, 2.—^d545.

A & S.—XXIII. ^d263, 5, R. 1.—^e276, II.—^f127, 4.—^g125, 5.—^j224.—^k91.—^j220, 4.

XXIV. ^a254, R. 2. (b.)—^b138, 3.—^c89; 255, 1, R. 1.—^d239.

3. Ariovistus respondit, non sese Gallis^f, sed Gallos^g sibi bellum^g intulisse. Solis occāsu^h suas copias Ariovistus, multis et illātis et acceptis vulneribusⁱ, in castra reduxit. Domum^k reditiōnis speⁱ sublāto. Quum superavērunt, animalia capta immōlant, reliquas res in unum locum confērunt.

LESSON XXV.

Conjugation of *voio, nolo* and *malo*. Rules for Gender, continued.

H. 293 · 105—110. A & S. 178 ; 62—65.

Latin Exercise 25.

1. Id eā maxīme ratiōne fecit, quod novit eum locum unde Helvetii dicessērant, vacāre. Ex eo die dies continuos quinque Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, et aciem instructam habuit, ut, si vellet^a Ariovistus proelio contendēre, ei^b potestas non deēsset^c. Ad haec Ariovistus respondit, jus^d esse belli, ut, qui vicissent^e, his quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent^f, imperārent^g.

2. Reliquasque civitatē sollicitant, ut in ea libertāte, quam a majoribus accepērant, permanēre, quam Romanōrum servitūtem perferre mallent^g. Dumaōrix cupiditāte regni adductus, novis rebus^h studēbat, et quam pⁱurimas civitatē suo beneficio habēre obstrictas volēbat. Legātis respondit, diemⁱ se^k ad deliberandum^l sumptūrum^m ; si quid vellent^a, ad Idus^o Aprilis reverterentur^a.

H.—XXIV. *545.—^f384.—^g371.—^h426, 1.—ⁱ431.—^k379, 3, 1.

XXV. *503, II.—^b386, 2.—^c489, 1.—^d545.—^e501, I.—^f486, III.
*489, 1 ; 531.—^g489, 1 ; 531.—^h385.—ⁱ371.—^k545.—^l565, 1.—
^mSupply *esse* ; 227—230.—ⁿ531.—^o708, I, 3.

A & S.—XXIV. *299.—^f223.—^g229.—^h253.—ⁱ257.—^k237, R.
1, R. 4.

XXV. *261, 1, 2.—^b224, R. 1.—^c262.—^d239.—^e264, 6.—^f266,
2.—^g262.—^h223, R. 2.—ⁱ229.—^k239.—^l275, I, R. 3.—
^m162, 14.—ⁿ266, 2.—^o326.

LESSON XXVI.

Conjugation of *facio* and *eo*. Rules for Gender continued.

H. 294; 295; 111—115. A & S. 180; 182; 66; 67.

Latin Exercise 26.

1. Caesar his de causis, quas commemorāvi, Rhenum transire^a decreverat^b. Causa mittendi^c fuit, quod iter^d per Alpes, quo magno cum^e pericūlo magnisque cum portoriis mercatōres ire consuērant^f, patefieri^g volēbat. His rebus^h fiebat, ut et minusⁱ late vagarentur, et minus^j facile finitimis bellum inferre possent^k.

2. Hoc proelio^l facto^m, reliquas copias Helvetiōrum ut consēqui possetⁿ, pontem in Arāri^o faciendum^p curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. His initis consiliis^q, oppida muniunt, frumenta ex agris in oppida comportant. Eo die, parvūlis equestribus proeliis ad aquam factis utriūque sese suo loco continent^r.

3. Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant. Ubi per exploratōres Caesar certior factus est tres jam copiārum partes^s Helvetios^t id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem^u citra flumen Arārim reliquam esse; de tertia vigilia^v cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervēnit^w, quae nondum flumen transierat.

H.—XXVI. ^a550.—^bWhat two verbs have *decrevi* in the Perfect?—^c563.—^dOf what is *iter* the subject?—^eWhat does *cum* connect?—^f234.—^gComposition?—^h414.—ⁱ305, 2.—^jWhy subjunctive?—^k431.—^lIs this from *facio*?—^m87, II, 1, (2).—ⁿ562.—^o461. 3.—^p371.—^q545.—^r711, 1.—^sTense?

A & S.—XXVI. ^a270.—^b275, III, R. 1.—^c162, 7, (a).—^d247. ^e194, 4.—^f257.—^g82, Ex. 2, (a).—^h275, II.—ⁱ209, R. 11, (4).—^j229.—^k239.—^l326, (2).

CAESAR.

QUESTIONS ON A PART OF THE FIRST CHAPTER.

GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam

What was Caesar's full name? When was he born? How long after the founding of Rome? Was he older or younger than Pompey? Than Cicero? How much? To what office was he first elected? At what age? Where did he serve his first campaign? At what age? Where did he gain a civic crown? For what was it awarded? Give an account of Caesar's adventures with pirates near Miletus. At what age was he elected quaestor? What were the duties of quaestor? At what age was he made praetor? Consul? How old was he when he conquered Ariovistus? In what year did he invade Britain? How old was he then? When was he made dictator? How long did he retain the office? What were the powers of a dictator? Was he again made dictator? When? For what period? What other honors were conferred on him at the same time? Give an account of his death. How many triumphs were granted him? What month was named for him? What was it called before? Meaning of that name? Why so called when it is the seventh month?

With what is *est* to be parsed? What declension is *omnis*? In what case? Does the form determine the case? What does? With what does it agree? In what respects? What is meant by agreement in Grammar? By government? What territory is meant by *Gallia omnis*? From what verb is *est divisa*? Explain the formation of the perfect-stem, *divis*. For what purpose is the verb-stem lengthened in Latin? What tenses then are formed from the lengthened stem? What from the simple stem? In how many ways may the stem be lengthened? What are they? Which

incōlunt Belgae, aliam Aquitāni, tertiam qui ipsōrum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli appellantur. Hi omnes lingua, institūtis, legibus, inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitānis

method is used in *divido*? What becomes of the second d? What is the stem of *partes*? Nominative? Explain its formation. In what case is *partes*? Construction? What cases follow in? What does *in partes* mean? In *partibus*? What word governs *tres*? What particulars of *tres* does it determine? What is the antecedent of *quarum*? Number? Why? Gender? Why? Case? Why? What particulars of *quarum* does *partes* determine? What does it not determine? Rule for the number and gender of *quarum*? Rule for its case? In what case is *unam*? Why? Gender? Why? How used? Peculiarity in its declension? What other adjectives have the same peculiarity? Accent of *incolunt*? Rule? Is g hard or soft in *Belgae*? In *Belgarum*? Rule? In *aliam* is the penult long or short? Why? How is the genitive singular accented? Of what verb is *Aquitani* the subject? Sound of the second t in *tertiam*? Rule? What is the antecedent of *qui*? What determines the number and gender of *qui*? Case? Case of *ipsorum*? What does it mean, their, or their own? Case of *Celtae*? Rule? With what does *nostra* agree? Is *Galli* subject or predicate nominative? In *appellantur* is the penult long or short? Why? Composition of *appello*? What euphonic change occurs? What other forms does *ad* assume in composition? Of what conjugation is *appello*? How many conjugations are there? Characteristic of each? Analyze the affix *antur*. Why does *hi* begin the sentence? In how many and what cases is the form *lingua* found? In which is it here? How determined? Is it the subject of any finite verb? Is there any rule for its construction in the ablative? Is it the means of any thing? What does it show? What other words are in the same construction? Of what gender is *lingua*? *Institutis*? *Legibus*? Tell how you know the gender of each. In *legibus* what is the stem? Theme? Show how it is formed. Literal meaning of *inter se*? How should it be translated here? Composition of *differo*? Is *dis* ever used alone? What then is it called? What other forms has it? What does *fero* mean? *Dis*? What then is the meaning of *differo*? Is it

Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrōna et Sequāna dividit. Horum omnium fortissīmi sunt Belgae, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitāte provinciae longissīme absunt,

transitive or intransitive in its primary meaning? What does it mean when intransitive? What kind of sentence is this? Analyze it. *Gallos* is in what case? Have you any doubt of that? Will the form allow it to be in any other case? How is it disposed of? Does *ab* mean *from* or *by*? What does it connect? What relation does it show? Is *Aquitanis* the dative plural of Aquitania? What is it from? Case? Construction? Case of *Garumna*? Modern name? Where does it rise? How long is it? In what direction does it flow? Into what? Gender of *flumen*? Stem? How is the stem changed in the Nominative? Case and construction of *flumen*? What does *a* connect? Why *a* here but *ab* before *Aquitanis*? Modern name of the *Matrona*? Describe it. Describe the *Sequana*. Subject of *dividit*? Why then is *dividit* singular? Does each of the two rivers form a complete boundary, or do the two constitute one boundary? Is the idea in the subject then singular or plural? Object of *dividit*? Is the sentence simple or compound? Subject? Predicate? Object? What do *ab Aquitanis* and *a Belgis* modify? In translating the sentence must the verb be repeated? If it is not where will the object *Gauls* stand; near the verb, or away from it, as in Latin? In what order are the words to be taken in translation? Read the sentence, using the Latin words, but arranging them in the English order. Why does *horum* begin the sentence? Case of *horum*? Rule for it? What is *fortissimi* from? Compare it. What is its case, gender and number? What word governs it in these particulars? By what rule? Does *fortissimi sunt Belgae* mean *the bravest Belgians are*, or *the Belgians are the bravest*? Is *fortissimi* then assumed or predicated of *Belgae*? What does *propter* mean? *Ea*? What then does *propterea* mean? *Quod*? How must *propterea quod* be translated? What does *a* connect? Does it stand between the words connected by it? Does *inter* in the second sentence? Do *ab* and *a* in the third? Do prepositions in English usually stand between the words they connect? Always? Give examples.

minimēque ab eos mercatōres saepe commeant atque ea, quae ad effeminandos animos pertīnent, important; proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt: qua de causa Hel-

Case of *cultu*? Declension? Derivation? *Atque* connects what? Difference between *et* and *atque*? Stem of *humanitate*? How changed in the Nominative? Difference between *cultus* and *humanitas*? What territory is meant by *provincia*? Were there more provinces than one belonging to Rome? When Caesar uses *provincia* alone what province does he mean? What is *longissime*? What does it modify? Compare it. From what adjective is it derived? Compare the adjective. Composition of *absunt*? Force of *ab*? What need then of *a* before *cultu* since *ab* is in the verb? What English words from *absum*? Compare *minimē*. Compare the adjective from which it is derived. Does *que* here connect words or clauses? What? What words does *ad* connect? Does it stand between them? What noun does *eos* stand for? In what cases is the form *mercatores* found? What relation is it to *commeant*? What case then is it here? *Saepe* modifies what? Is modified by what? Is *least often* a good translation for *minime saepe*? What is? Composition of *commeo*? What changes occur? What does *atque* connect? What clause stands between *ea* and the verb which governs it? What is the use or office of this clause? Its subject? Predicate? What determines the number and gender of *quae*? Its case? Does *ad* stand between the words which it connects? What does *ad* govern? Is *effeminandos* a gerund? What is it? How many numbers has the gerund? How many genders? How many cases? How many different endings? If a word has another ending than one of these can it be a gerund? Where is *effeminandos* made? With what does it agree? Does it govern homines? What does? What is this construction called? Derivation of *effemino*? English words from it? Composition of *pertineo*? English words from it? How shall the clause, *quae . . . pertinent*, be translated? Has our word *important* any relation to the Latin *important*? Compare *proximi*. With what does it agree? What does *que* connect? Does *proximique . . . gerunt* state an additional reason why the Belgae are the bravest?

vetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt; quum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt.

Case of *Germanis*? Rule? What does *trans* connect? Describe the river *Rhenus*. Accent of *quibuscum*? Why? Case of *quibus*? How governed? When *cum* is used with certain ablatives it is appended to them; what are they? Derivation of *continenter*? Show the relation of the English, *continent*, to *contineo*. Rule for the accent of *bellum*? Rule for the sound of *g* in *gerunt*? What is the perfect-stem of *gero*? How formed? What becomes of *r*? Meaning of *bellum gerens*? Of *belligerent*? Is *qua* adj. or rel. pron.? What does *de* connect? Case of *causa*? Do you know this from its form? Why? Sound of *t* in *Helvetii*? Quantity of the penult? How do you know? What is *quoque*? Construction? From what verb is *reliquos* derived? Rule for *virtute*? Stem? How changed in the Nominative? From what is *virtus* derived? What then does it mean? Is it the same as *virtue*? *Humanitas* is derived from *homo*; is it then the same as *virtus*? What does *quod* connect? What does *fere* modify? Derivation of *quotidianis*? With what does it agree? Rule for *proeliis*? Primary meaning of *tendo*? Show how from this *contendunt* gets the meaning it has here? Case of *suis*? With what does it agree? To which party does it refer? Rule for *finibus*? For what noun does *eos* stand? How is it governed? Meaning of *pro*? Of *habeo*? How do these signification appear in *prohibeo*? How must *aut* before *suis* be translated? *Aut* before *ipsi*? Case of *ipsi*? What does *in* connect? Rule for *eorum*? Of the four pronouns in this sentence, *suis*, *eos*, *ipsi* and *eorum*, which refer to *Helvetii* and which to *Germanis*? Can you translate the sentence so as to preserve this distinction? How is *finibus* governed? Does it mean *boundaries* or *territory*? Does it mean the same country that *finibus* before *eos* does? What limits *finibus* before *bellum*? Whose country then does it mean? Whose country does the other *finibus* mean? How do you know? What is the personal ending in *gerunt*? Give the signification of each letter.

FORMS OF PARSING.

1.	— is a	common proper	} Noun, of the	1 2 3 4 5	} Masc. Dec., Fem. Neut.	} from —, (<i>decline.</i>)				
Stem —, ending —; the		Nom. Gen. Dat. etc.		Sing. Plur.	the subject of — limiting — ind. obj. of — etc.		Rule. Remarks			

2. — is a

reg.	}	tran
irreg.		intrans.
		deponent
		&c.

 VERB, of the

}	1
	2
	3
	4

 conj. from —, (*conjugate*); stem —,

	ending —; the	Pres. Imp. Fut. Perf. &c.	Ind. Subj. Imp. Inf. Part.	Actv. } [carry] Pass. } (<i>inflect</i>)	
--	---------------	---------------------------------------	--	---	--

{	<i>if finite</i> ; the	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pers. Sing.	} agreeing with —. Rule. Remarks.	
		$\frac{3}{8}$			
{	<i>if Infinitive</i> ; having for its subject —, and			} subject of — ind. obj. of —	} Rule.
{	<i>if Participle</i> ; the	Nom.	Sing.	} agreeing with —	} Rule.
		Gen.			
	&c.				

8.

— is an ADJECTIVE, [in the $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{os.} \\ \text{Comp.} \\ \text{Sup.} \end{array} \right\}$ degree from —, (*compare*),]; of $\left. \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right\}$ endings.

1 & 2 3	} Decl., (<i>decline</i>); stem —, ending —; the	Nom.	} Sing. } M. Gen. } F. Dat. } Plur } N. &c.	} agreeing

with —. Rule, [used substantively as —.] Rule. Remarks.

4.

— is a $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{pers.} \\ \text{dem.} \\ \text{rel.} \\ \text{\&c.} \end{array} \right\} \text{PRONOUN, } \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right\} \text{ pers. from — (decline); stem —, ending —;}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Nom.} \\ \text{Gen.} \\ \text{Dat.} \\ \text{\&c.} \end{array} \right\} \text{the subject of —} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sing.} \\ \text{Plur.} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{agreeing with —} \\ \text{governed by —} \\ \text{\&c.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Rule. Remarks}$

[It relates to — as its antecedent, and connects — to —. Rule.]

5.

— is an ADVERB of $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Place} \\ \text{Time} \\ \text{\&c.} \end{array} \right\} ; \left[\text{in the Comp. } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Pos.} \\ \text{Sup.} \end{array} \right\} \text{deg. from —. (compare)] modif-} \right.$

fying —. Rule. Remarks.

6.

— is a PREPOSITION, connecting — to —, and marking the relation of

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{place to which} \\ \text{time in which,} \\ \text{\&c.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Rule Remarks.}$

7.

— is a $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{coordinate} \\ \text{subordinate} \end{array} \right\} \text{Conjunction, connecting — to —, and denoting}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{union} \\ \text{separation} \\ \text{opposition} \\ \text{\&c.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Rule. Remarks.}$

8. — is an INTERJECTION, and independent of grammatical construction.

NOTES.—1. Particulars in the FORMS which do not apply to all words are inclosed in brackets.

2. In the Form for Verbs, *conjugate* means give the principal parts, *vary*, give the synopsis of a mood or tense, and *inflect*, give the numbers and persons in a tense.

3. After parsing a word according to the Form, give *remarks* on composition, derivation, peculiarities of use or form, &c.

ABBREVIATIONS.

adv.,	adverb.
A & S.,	Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar.
c.,	common gender.
comp.,	comparative degree.
conj.,	conjunction.
dep.,	deponent.
f.,	feminine.
H.,	Harkness's Grammar.
irr.,	irregular.
m.,	masculine.
n.,	neuter.
partic.,	participle.
pl.,	plural.
prep.,	preposition.
pron.,	pronoun.
sup.,	superlative degree.

NOTES.

I.

In Latin Exercise 1 each word is a verb, of the First Conjugation, in the Indicative Mood. To learn the meaning of any one of these look in the Vocabulary for its *theme*, or First Person Singular, Present Indicative Active. In regular verbs this ends in *o*. Take *spectat* for example. The Personal Ending, with the connecting vowel, is *at*. Drop this and the Verb-Stem, *spect*, remains. To this affix *o*, the Personal Ending of the theme, and you have *specto*. Looking for this in the Vocabulary you find, *Specto, āre, āvi, ātum. To observe, etc.* The syllables following the verb are the endings of the Principal Parts. Translate thus: *spectat, he observes*. Parse according to "Form 2," thus: *spectat* is a regular transitive verb, of the first conjugation, from *specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatum*; stem *spect*, ending *at*; in the Present, Indicative, Active; *specto, spectabam, spectabo, etc.*; *specto, spectas, spectat, spectamus, spectatis, spectant*; in the third person singular, agreeing with a pronoun implied in the ending, according to Rule XXXV. *A Finite Verb, etc.* H. 460. [If Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar is used, give Rule IX, *A verb agrees, etc.* A & S. 209, (b.)]

Parse all the verbs in a similar manner.

English Exercise 1. In translating this exercise into Latin, remember that the pronouns are not to be expressed, as they are implied in the endings of the verbs.

II.

Non habeo, I have not. Parse *non* according to "Form 5."

IV.

Sequana dividit, the (*river*) Seine separates. To find a noun in the Vocabulary look for the Nominative Singular. Parse according to "Form 1," thus: *Sequana* is a proper noun, of the First Declension, Feminine; from *Sequana*; Nom., Voc., and Abl., *Sequana*, Gen. and Dat., *Sequanae*, Acc., *Sequanam*; stem, *Sequan*, ending, *a*; the Nominative Singular, and subject of *dividit*, according to Rule —, etc.

IX.

Subita, an adjective, in the Nom. (or Acc.) Plural, Neuter, agreeing with *consilia*. Parse according to "Form 3."

Magnis itineribus, literally *by large journeys*; by forced marches.

X.

Via, subject of *relinquebatur*. *Nostros*, ours, i. e., our men. *De nostris*, of our men.

XI.

Angustum, difficile; adjectives agreeing with *iter*.

Pugnans, pres. partic. from *pugno*.

Facilius, adj. in the comp., from *facilis*. *Expeditus*, adj., from *expeditus*.

XII.

Ego, pers. pronoun. Parse according to "Form 4."

Se, pers. pronoun. Decline thus: Nom. and Voc., wanting, Gen., *sui*, Dat., *sibi*, Acc. and Abl., *se*. Here, Acc., object of *habet*.

XIII.

Pro his, in place of these. *Illius*,—*hujus*, of that man, — of this one.

XIV.

Quae, relative pronoun, agreeing with its antecedent, *insula*, in gender and number. *Quarum*; antecedent *partes*, in a clause not here given. *Tres*, acc. plural, agreeing with *legiones*, understood, the object of *educit*. *Perducit*, he extends, or constructs.

XV.

1. *Non magna*, small. *Sunt item*, (supply *animalia*,) there are also animals, etc.

2. *Tertium est*, etc., the third kind is of those, etc.

3. *Gallis . . . impedimento*, (lit., it was for a great hindrance to the Gauls in regard to battle,) it was a great hindrance to the Gauls in the battle.

4. *Bello Cassiano*, the Cassian war, i. e., the war in which Cassius was commander of the Roman forces.

Milites, subject of *conspiciebantur*.

XVI.

2. *Confirmare*, present infinitive of *confirmo*. It is the direct object of a verb not here given. H, 548; 550. A & S. 270. The infinitives *instare* and *redintegrare*,

in the next sentence are disposed of in the same way. *Dimidiae partis*, of half.

XVII.

1. *Amicus*, pred. nominative. *Pacati erant*, had been subdued. *Ad multam noctem*, far into the night. *Pugnatum est*, it (i. e., the battle,) was fought. *Ad vesperum*, until evening. *Expedito* (sc. *militi*), for a soldier without baggage.

2. *Proelio nunciato*, the battle being reported.

XVIII.

1. *Novis imperiis studebat*, was desirous of a revolution.

2. *Id . . . persuasit*, etc., he persuaded them to this course the more easily for this reason, etc.

XIX.

2. *Altissimis*, very lofty. *Sustineret*, to sustain.

XX.

2. *Eo*, thither. *Civitatibus . . . imperat*, lit. he imposes soldiers upon the states, i. e., orders each state to raise a certain number of soldiers. *Paratas ad navigandum*, ready for sailing, or, ready to sail.

XXI.

1. *Certiores faciunt*, inform; literally, make very certain. *Sese*, is "se strengthened by doubling."

2. *Discedendi . . . fecit*, allowed to depart, lit., made the power of departing. *Homines bellandi cupidi*, warlike men, lit, men fond of fighting.

XXII.

1. *Oriuntur*, from *orior*, a deponent verb. *Proficisci*, from *proficiscor*.

2. *Sibi mortem consciverit*, committed suicide; lit., brought death on himself.

XXIII.

1. *Se suaque*, themselves and their possessions. *Rogatum*, to ask; supine from *rogo*.

2. *Quam . . . itineribus*, by as rapid marches as possible. *Provinciae*, the Province. By *provincia*, used alone, Caesar means that part of Gaul which had been conquered by the Romans. *Sese . . . sperant*, trust that they shall be able to gain. *Sese* is the object of *sperant* and subject of *posse*. When a pronoun is to be put as the object of one verb and the subject of another, *sese* is used rather than *se*.

XXIV.

1. *Ex Lepontiis*, among the Lepontii. *Citatus fertur*, flows rapidly, lit., is borne rapid. The Latin often has an adjective where we should use an adverb. *Molita cibararia*, ground corn.

2. *Montem* is subject of *compleri*, *sarcinas* of *conferri*, and *eum* of *muniri*. *Constiterant* from *consisto*. *Secuti*, partic. from *sequor*. *Contulerunt*, from *confero*.

3. *Solis occasu*, at sunset. *Et illatis et acceptis*, both given and received; *illatis*, partic. from *infero*. *Sublato*, partic. from *tollo*.

XXV.

1. *Dies continuos quinque*, five successive days. *Acie* *instructam habuit*, drew up his line of battle. *Qui vicissent*, those who conquered. The antecedent of *qui* is a pronoun (*illi*) implied in the ending of *imperarent*.

2. *In* connects *libertate* to *permanere*. *Quam*, rather than. *Cupiditate regni*, ambition, lit., desire of dominion. *Diem . . . sumpturum*, that he would take time for consideration.

XXVI.

1. *Decreverat*, from *decerno*. *Iter* is subject of *pateferi*. *Consuerant*, from *consuesco*. *His rebus*, from these circumstances. *Minus late*, less widely.

2. *Pontem . . . curat*, he builds a bridge over the Arar, lit., cares for a bridge to be built, etc. *Ad aquam*, near the river.

3. *Certior factus est*, was informed. *Transduxisse*; in translating separate the component parts of this word and read as though the order was, Helvetios jam *duxisse* tres copiarum partes *trans* id flumen. *De vigilia*, during the third watch.

VOCABULARY.

A, ab. <i>From, by.</i> Ab-sum, ab-esse, ab-fui. <i>To be away, to be absent.</i> Ac. <i>And.</i> Accipio, ěre, accĕpi, acceptum, (<i>ad, capio.</i>) <i>To accept, receive, take.</i> Accelvis, e, (<i>ad, clivus.</i>) <i>Rising, ascending.</i> Accurro, ěre, ri, sum, (<i>ad, curro.</i>) <i>To run to.</i> Accuso, are, avi, atum, (<i>ad, cause.</i>) <i>To blame, reproach, accuse.</i> Acies, ěi, f. <i>Line of battle, army.</i> Acrius. <i>Sharply, vehemently.</i> Ad. <i>To, unto, near.</i> Ad-duco, ěre, xi, etum. <i>To bring on, conduct, induce.</i> Adjicio, ěre, jĕci, jectum, (<i>ad, jacio.</i>) <i>To add, apply to.</i> Adolescens, entis, m & f. <i>Young man, young woman.</i> Adventus, ūs, m. <i>Arrival, advance.</i> Aedificium, i. <i>House, building.</i> Aeduis, i. <i>An Aeduan.</i> Aemilius, i. <i>Aemilius.</i> Aequaliter. <i>Equally.</i> Aestimo, are, avi, atum. <i>To value, judge, estimate.</i> Afficio, ěre, ěci, ectum, (<i>ad, facio.</i>) <i>To influence, affect, fill with.</i>	Agmen, ĩnis, n. <i>Army, column of soldiers.</i> Alces, is, f. <i>Elk.</i> Aliĕnus, a, um, (<i>alius.</i>) <i>Foreign, strange, unfavorable.</i> Alquis, qua, quid, or quod. <i>Some, some one.</i> Alius, a, ud. <i>Other, another.</i> Allöbrox, ögis. <i>An Allobrogian.</i> Alpes, ium, f. <i>Alps.</i> Alter, ěra, ěrum, (<i>alius.</i>) <i>One, the other, the second.</i> Altus, a, um. <i>High, deep.</i> Ambarri, örum. <i>Ambarri, a people of Gaul.</i> Amicitia, ae, (<i>amicus.</i>) <i>Friendship.</i> Amicus, i. <i>Friend.</i> Amplus, a, um. <i>Wide, extensive, noble.</i> Andes, ium. <i>Andes, a people of Gaul.</i> Angustus, a, um. <i>Narrow, scanty.</i> Angustia, ae. <i>A narrow place, strait, or defile.</i> Animal, alis, n. <i>Animal.</i> Animus, i. <i>Mind, purpose, design.</i> Annus, i. <i>Year.</i> Ante. <i>Before, above.</i> Antea. <i>Formerly, before.</i> Apertus, a, um. <i>Open, clear.</i> Ager, agri. <i>Field, territory, country.</i>
--	---

- Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad, pel-*
lo.) To address, name, call upon.
 Aprīlis, is, m. April.
 Aqua, ae. Water.
 Aquilċia, ae. Aquileia, a town.
 Aquitāni, ōrum. The Aquitan-
 ians.
 Aquitania, ae. Aquitania.
 Arar, āris. The Arar, a river,
 now the Saone.
 Arbġtror, āri, ātus sum, dep. To
 think, consider, believe.
 Ariovistus, i. Ariovistus, a chief
 of the Germans.
 Arma, ōrum, pl. Arms, instru-
 ments, utensils.
 At. But.
 Atque. And, and also.
 Atrġbas, ātis. An Atrebatian.
 Attingo, ġre, tigi, tactum, (*ad,*
tango.) To touch, reach, bor-
 der on.
 Audio, ġre, ġvi, ġtum. To hear.
 Augeo, ġre, xi, ctum. To in-
 crease, strengthen.
 Aulerci, ōrum. The Aulerci, a
 people of Gaul.
 Aut. Or.
 Autem. But.
 Auxilium, i. Help, aid; plur.,
 reinforcements, auxiliary troops.
 Avaritia, ae. Avarice.
 Aversus, a, um. Turned away.
 B.
 Bacšlus, i. Baculus, an officer
 in Caesar's army.
 Belgae, ārum, m. The Belgians.
 Bello, āre, āvi, ātum. To fight,
 to carry on war.
 Bellum, i. War.
 Beneficium, i. Benefit, favor,
 kindness.
 Bibrax, actis. Bibrax, a city.
 Biennium, i. Two years.
 Britannia, ae. Britain.
 Britanni, ōrum. The Britons.
 C.
 Cādo, ġre, cecġdi, casum. To
 fall sink, die, be slain.
 Caceruleus, a, um. Dark-blue,
 dark.
 Caesar, āris. Caesar.
 Capio, ġre, cġpi, captum. To
 take.
 Carrus, i. Wagon, cart.
 Cassianus, a, um. Cassian, of
 Cassius.
 Cassivellaunus, i. Cassivellau-
 nus, a British chief.
 Casticus, i. Casticus.
 Castra, ōrum, pl. A camp.
 Catamantalġdes, is. Cataman-
 taledes, a chief of the Sequam.
 Cativolcus, i. Cativolcus, a chief
 of the Ebarones.
 Causa, ae. Cause, reason.
 Celeritas, tātis, f. Swiftmess, ce-
 lerity.
 Celtae, ārum, m. The Celts.
 Centurio, ōnis, m. Centurion.
 Certo, āre, āvi, ātum. To con-
 tend.
 Certus, a, um. Certain, sure.
 Cetġrus, a, um. The other, the rest.
 (nom, sing, masc, not used.)
 Cibaria, ōrum. Victuals, provis-
 ions.
 Cicġro, ōnis. Cicero.
 Circum. Around, near.
 Citātus, a; um. Swift, rapid.
 Citra, prep. On this side.
 Civġtas, ātis, f. A nation, state.
 Cogo, ġre, coġgi, coactum, (con,
 ago.) To bring together, com-
 pel.
 Cohors, tis, f. Cohort, band of
 soldiers.
 Collis, is, m. Hill, rising ground.
 Collġco, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, lo-
 co.) To place, station, post.
 Color, ōris, m. Color, hue.
 Combšro, ġre, ussi, ustum, (con,
 uro.) To consume.
 Comius, i. Comius, a chief of
 the Atrebates.
 Com-memġro, āre, āvi, ātum. To
 relate, mention, call to mind.

Com-meo, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To</i>	Con-suesco, cēre, suēvi, suētum. <i>To</i>
<i>pass, go and come, visit.</i>	<i>To accustom one's self, to be accustomed.</i>
Com-mitto, ēre, īsi, īssum. <i>To</i>	Con-temno, ēre, temp̄si, temptum. <i>To</i>
<i>perform, commit, entrust.</i>	<i>To slight, scorn, contemn.</i>
Com-pāro, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To</i>	Con-tendo, ēre, tendi, tentum. <i>To</i>
<i>prepare, procure, provide, get.</i>	<i>To strive, hasten.</i>
Com-pleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum. <i>To</i>	Continenter, adv. <i>Continuously, incessantly.</i>
<i>fill, perform, complete, furnish</i>	Contineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (con, teneo.) <i>To contain, hold.</i>
Com-porto, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To</i>	Continuus, a, um. <i>Successive.</i>
<i>bring together, collect, carry.</i>	Contumelia, ae. <i>An insult, affront.</i>
Concilium, i. <i>Council, meeting.</i>	Con-venio, ire, vēni, ventum. <i>To</i>
Con-fero, ferre, tūli, collātum. <i>To</i>	<i>come together, assemble.</i>
<i>bring together, collect, confer.</i>	Con-vōco, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To</i>
Confestim. <i>Immediately.</i>	<i>call together, convene.</i>
Conficio, ēre, ēci, ectum, (con, facio.) <i>To make, effect, finish.</i>	Copia, ae. <i>Abundance; in the plural, supplies, military forces, troops.</i>
Con-firmo, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To</i>	Cotta, ae. <i>Cotta, one of Caesar's officers.</i>
<i>confirm, encourage, animate.</i>	Crassus, i. <i>Crassus.</i>
Con-fugio, ēre, fugi, fugitum. <i>To</i>	Cultus, ūs, m, (colo.) <i>Cultivation, style of living.</i>
<i>flee to, resort to.</i>	Cum, prep. <i>With.</i>
Con-jicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, (con, jacio.) <i>To throw together, cast, put.</i>	Cupiditas, tātis, f, (cupidus.) <i>Desire, longing, cupidity.</i>
Con-or, āri, ātus, sum, dep. <i>To</i>	Cupidus, a, um. <i>Eager, fond of.</i>
<i>attempt.</i>	Curo, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To take care of, care for, see to.</i>
Consanguineus, i. <i>A relative, one related by blood.</i>	
Con-scribo, ēre, scripsi, scriptum. <i>To</i>	
<i>enlist, enroll, write together.</i>	
Con-sēquor, sēqui, secūtus sum, dep. <i>To follow after, pursue, overtake.</i>	
Con-sisco, ēre, īvi, ītum. <i>To</i>	
<i>bring upon one's self.</i>	
Con-sid-ero, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To</i>	
<i>consider.</i>	
Consilium, i. <i>A plan, design.</i>	
Con-spicio, ēre, spexi, spectrum. <i>To</i>	
<i>perceive, observe.</i>	
Constantia, ae. <i>Firmness, consistency.</i>	
Con-stituo, ēre, ui, ūtum. <i>To</i>	
<i>place, make, appoint, determine.</i>	
Con-sisto, ēre, sūti, sūtum. <i>To</i>	
<i>stand, take position.</i>	
	D.
	De, prep. <i>From, out of, of, concerning.</i>
	De-cerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum. <i>To</i>
	<i>decide, resolve.</i>
	Declivis, e. <i>Sloping.</i>
	Deditio, ōnis, f. <i>Surrender.</i>
	De-fendo, ēre, di, sum. <i>To ward off; protect, defend.</i>
	Delectus, ūs, m. <i>Levy of troops.</i>
	De-lib-ero, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To</i>
	<i>deliberate.</i>
	De-ligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum. <i>To</i>
	<i>choose, select.</i>

- De-monstro, āre, āvi, ātum. *To show, describe, speak of.*
 De-popūlor, āri, ātus sum, *dep. To lay waste, pillage, depopulate.*
 De-spēro, āre, āvi, ātum. *To despair.*
 De-sum, esse, defui. *To be out of the way, to be wanting in duty.*
 Dico, ēre, dixi, dictum. *To say, speak.*
 Dies, ēi, *m.* *A day, time.*
 Dif-fero, ferre, distūli, dilātum, (*dis, fero.*) *To carry different ways, to differ.*
 Dif-ficilis, e, (*dis, facilis.*) *Dif-ficult, hard.*
 Dimidius, a, um. *Half.*
 Dis-cēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum. *To go in different ways, to depart.*
 Divico, ōnis, *m.* *Divico, a Helvetian chief.*
 Divido, ēre, visi, vīsum. *To divide.*
 Do, āre, dēdi, dātum. *To give, grant.*
 Dolor, ōris, *m.* *Pain, grief.*
 Domus, ūs, & i, *f.* *A house, home.*
 Druides, um, *m.* *Druids.*
 Ducenti, ae, a, (*duo, centum.*) *Two hundred.*
 Duceo, ēre, duxi, ductum. *To lead, guide, conduct.*
 Dumnōrix, īgis, *m.* *Dumnorix, a chief of the Aeduans.*
 Duo, ae, o. *Two.*
 Duplico, āre, āvi, ātum, (*duplex.*) *To double.*
 Dux, ducis, c, (*duco.*) *A leader, general.*
- E.
- E, ex, *prep.* *Out of, from, after.*
 Eburōnes, um, *m.* *The Eburones.*
 E-duco, ēre, xi, ctum. *To lead out, bring out, educate.*
 Effemīno, āre, āvi, ātum. *To enervate.*
- Efferro, ferre, extūli, elātum, (*ex, fero.*) *To bring out.*
 Efficio, ēre, fēci, tectum, (*ex, facio.*) *To bring to pass, effect.*
 Ego, mei. *I.*
 Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. *To go.*
 Eques, itis. *A horseman, knight.*
 Equester, tris, tre, (*eques.*) *Equestrian, of cavalry.*
 Equidem, *adv.* *Indeed, surely.*
 Equitātus, us, *m.* *Cavalry.*
 Et, *conj.* *And.*
 Etiam, *conj.* (*et, jam.*) *Also, and also.*
 Evōco, āre, āvi, ātum. *To call out, challenge, summon.*
 Ex. *See E.*
 Ex-anīmo, āre, āvi, ātum. *To kill.*
 Excito, āre, āvi, ātum. *To rouse, stir up, awake.*
 Exercitus, ūs, *m.* *An army.*
 Existimo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex, aestimo.*) *To judge, esteem, consider.*
 Expeditus, a, um. *Free, unimpeded, without baggage.*
 Explorātor, ōris, *m.* *A scout, spy.*
 Ex-sēquor, sēqui, secūtus sum, *dep.* *To follow, pursue, follow out, perform.*
 Ex-specto, āre, āvi, ātum. *To look for, await, expect.*
 Extrēmus, a, um, *superl. of exterus.* *Outermost, extreme.*
- F.
- Facile, *adv.* (*facilis.*) *Easily, surely.*
 Facilitas, ātis, *f.* *Facility, gentleness.*
 Facio, ēre, fēci, factum. *To do, make.*
 Factum, i, n, (*facio.*) *A deed, action.*
 Fere, *adv.* *Almost, nearly.*
 Fero, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. *To bear.*

Fides, ei, <i>f.</i> Faith, trust, credit.	Homo, inis. Man, human being.
Filius, i, <i>m.</i> A son.	Honor, oris, <i>m.</i> Honor.
Finis, is, <i>m.</i> A limit. In plur., a territory.	Hora, ae. Hour.
Finitimus, a, um. Neighboring.	Hostis, is, <i>c.</i> Enemy.
Finitimi, orum, <i>m.</i> Neighbors.	Humanitas, atis, <i>f.</i> Humanity, kindness, refinement.
Fio, fieri, factus sum, (<i>pass. of</i> <i>facio.</i>) To become, to be done.	I
Firmus, a, um. Firm, fast.	Ibi, adv. There.
Florens, tis, (<i>floro.</i>) Flourish- ing.	Idem, eadem, idem. The same.
Flumen, inis, <i>n.</i> (<i>fluo.</i>) A stream, river.	Idus, iduum, <i>f, pl.</i> The ides.
Fluo, ere, fluxi, fluxum. To flow.	Illatus, partic. from infero.
Fortissimus, a, um, <i>superl. of for-</i> <i>tis.</i> Bravest, most courageous.	Ille, illa, illud. That, that one, he, she, it.
Fossa, ae. A ditch, trench.	Imanuentius, i. Imanuentius.
Frumentarius, a, um, <i>adj.</i> Re- lating to provisions.	Immolo, are, avi, atum, (<i>in, molo.</i>) To sacrifice, immolate.
Frumentum, i. Corn, grain.	Impedimentum, i. Baggage.
Fuga, ae. Flight, escape.	Impendeo, ere, (<i>in, pendeo.</i>) To hang over, impend, threaten.
Fugitivus, i, (<i>fugio.</i>) A fugitive, deserter.	Imperium, i, (<i>impero.</i>) Dominion, sovereignty.
G	Impero, are, avi, atum, (<i>in, paro.</i>) To command, prescribe, rule.
Galba, ae, <i>m.</i> Galba.	Impetus, us, <i>m.</i> Assault, onset, impulse.
Gallia, ae. Gaul.	Importo, are, avi, atum, (<i>in, por-</i> <i>to.</i>) To bring in, import.
Gallus, i. A Gaul.	In, prep. Into, against, in.
Garumna, ae, <i>m.</i> The Garonne, a river in Gaul.	Incendo, ere, di, sum, (<i>in, candeo.</i>) To set fire to, to burn.
Genève, ae. Geneva, a town.	Incito, are, avi, atum. To put in rapid motion; to excite, ir- ritate.
Genus, eris, <i>n.</i> A race, kind, sort.	Incolo, ere, ui, cultum. To in- habit.
Germania, ae. Germany.	Incolumis, e. Whole, safe.
Germāni, orum. The Germans.	Incredibilis, e. Incredible.
Gero, ere, gessi, gestum. To bear, manage, carry on.	Incurio, onis, <i>f.</i> An attack, in- cursion, raid.
H	Incuso, are, avi, atum, (<i>in, causa.</i>) To accuse, blame.
Habeo, ere, ui, itum. To have, hold, consider.	Inde, adv. Thence, from that place.
Helvetii, orum. The Helvetians.	Indutiomarus, i, <i>m.</i> Indutioma- rus, a chief of the Treviri.
Hercynius, a, um. Hercynian.	Ineo, ire, tvi, or ii, itum. To go into, begin, undertake, form.
Hiberna, orum. Winter quarters.	
Hic, haec, hoc. This, this one.	
Hiemo, are, avi, atum. To pass the winter, to winter, to be in winter quarters.	
Hiems, emis, <i>f.</i> Winter, a storm.	
Hispania, ae. Spain.	

Inferior, ius, <i>comp. of inferus.</i> <i>Lower, inferior.</i>	Jus, juris, n. <i>Right, justice, law.</i> Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, n. <i>An oath.</i>
In-fēro, ferre, tūli, illātum. <i>To bring into, or upon, to inflict.</i>	L. - <i>L. abbreviation for Lucius.</i>
Inficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, (in, facio.) <i>To stain, dye, color.</i>	Labiēnus, i, m. <i>Labienus, one of Caesar's officers.</i>
Infimus, a, um, <i>sup. of inferus</i> <i>Lowest.</i>	Lacus, ūs, m. <i>Lake, pond.</i>
Infinitus, a, um. <i>Unbounded, infinite.</i>	Late, adv. <i>Broadly, far and wide.</i>
In-fluo, ēre, fluxi, fluxum. <i>To flow into.</i>	Latitudo, inis, f. <i>Breadth.</i>
Inītus, a, um, <i>partic. from ineo.</i>	Latus, ēris, n. <i>Side, flank.</i>
Initium, i, n. (ineo.) <i>A beginning.</i>	Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (laus.) <i>To praise, commend.</i>
Institūtum, i, n. (instituo.) <i>A custom.</i>	Legatio, ōnis, f. <i>Embassy.</i>
In-sto, āre, stīti, stātum. <i>To stand in or upon, to be near at hand.</i>	Legātus, i, m. <i>A lieutenant; messenger.</i>
Instructus, a, um, <i>part. of instruo.</i>	Legio, ōnis, f. <i>Legion.</i>
In-struo, ēre, xi, ctum. <i>To put together, build, furnish, equip.</i>	Lemannus, i, m. <i>Leman, a lake, now Lake Geneva.</i>
Insūla, ae, f. <i>Island.</i>	Lenīter, adv. <i>Gradually, gently.</i>
Inter, <i>prep. Between, among.</i>	Lepontii, ōrum, m. <i>The Lepontii.</i>
Interea, adv. (inter, ea.) <i>Meanwhile.</i>	Levitas, ātis, f. <i>Levity, inconsistency.</i>
Inter-ficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, (inter, facio.) <i>To finish, kill, destroy.</i>	Lex, legis, f. <i>Law, statute.</i>
Intērīm, adv. <i>In the meantime.</i>	Lexovii, ōrum, m. <i>The Lexovii.</i>
In-venio, ire, vēni, ventum. <i>To come upon, find out, discover.</i>	Libertas, ātis, f. (liber.) <i>Liberty.</i>
Ipsa, ipsa, ipsum. <i>Self, himself.</i>	Lingua, ae, f. <i>Tongue, language.</i>
Is, ea, id. <i>He, she, it.</i>	Linter, tris, f. <i>A skiff, small boat.</i>
Ita, adv. <i>Thus, so.</i>	Litēra, ae, f. <i>A letter.</i>
Italia, ae, f. <i>Italy.</i>	Locus, i, m. <i>A place, spot.</i>
Itāque, conj. <i>And so, therefore.</i>	Longe, adv. <i>Far, widely.</i>
Item, adv. <i>Also.</i>	Longissime, adv. <i>sup. of longe.</i>
Itius, i, m. <i>Itius, a port of Gaul.</i>	Longus, a, um. <i>Long.</i>
J. - <i>J. Jam, adv. Now, already.</i>	Lux, lucis, f. <i>Light.</i>
Jubeo, ēre, jussi, jussum. <i>To order, command.</i>	Luxuria, ae. <i>Luxury, extravagance.</i>
Jungo, ēre, junxi, junctum. <i>To join, unite.</i>	M. - <i>M. Magistrātus, ūs, m. A magistrate.</i>
Jura, ae, m. <i>Jura, a chain of mountains.</i>	Magnopere, adv. (magnus, opus.) <i>Exceedingly.</i>
	Magnus, a, um. <i>Great, large.</i>
	Major, majus, <i>comp. of magnus.</i>
	Malo, malle, malui, irr. (magis, volo.) <i>To prefer, choose.</i>
	Mare, is, n. <i>The sea.</i>
	Matrōna, ae, m. <i>The river Matrona, now the Marne.</i>

Matūro, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To ripen, to hasten.</i>	Navis, is, <i>f.</i> <i>A ship, sailing-vessel.</i>
Matūrus, a, um. <i>Ripe, mature.</i>	Necessarius, a, um. <i>Necessary, closely connected.</i>
Maxīne, <i>adv. sup. of magis.</i>	Nego, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To deny.</i>
<i>Most of all, in the highest degree.</i>	Nemo, īnis, (<i>ne, homo.</i>) <i>No one.</i>
Mensis, is, <i>m.</i> <i>A month.</i>	Neque, <i>conj.</i> <i>And not, neither.</i>
Mercātor, ōris, <i>m.</i> <i>A merchant.</i>	Nolo, nolle, nolui, <i>irr.</i> (<i>non, volo.</i>) <i>To be unwilling.</i>
Miles, ītis, <i>m.</i> <i>A soldier.</i>	Nomen, īnis, <i>n.</i> <i>Name.</i>
Militāris, e, (<i>miles.</i>) <i>Military.</i>	Nomīno, āre, āvi, ātum, (<i>nomen.</i>) <i>To name, nominate.</i>
Mille, <i>n.</i> ; <i>plur.</i> millia, ium. <i>A thousand.</i>	Non, <i>adv.</i> <i>Not.</i>
Minīme, <i>adv. sup. of parum.</i>	Non-dum, <i>adv.</i> <i>Not yet.</i>
<i>The least.</i>	Noster, tra, trum, <i>pos. pron.</i> <i>Our.</i>
Minor, <i>comp. of parvus.</i> <i>Less, smaller.</i>	Novem. <i>Nine.</i>
Mitto, ēre, mīsi, missum. <i>To send.</i>	Novus, a, um. <i>New, fresh.</i>
Mobilītas, ātis, <i>f.</i> <i>Fickleness, mobility.</i>	Nox, noctis, <i>f.</i> <i>Night.</i>
Molītus, a, um, <i>part. of molo.</i>	Nullus, a, um. <i>No one.</i>
Molo, ēre, ūi, ītum. <i>To grind.</i>	Numērus, i, <i>m.</i> <i>Number.</i>
Mona, ae, <i>Mona, Isle of Man.</i>	Nuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, (<i>nuncius.</i>) <i>To announce, tell, disclose.</i>
Moneo, ēre, ūi, ītum. <i>To advise, remind, admonish.</i>	Nuper, <i>adv.</i> <i>Lately, recently.</i>
Mons, tis, <i>m.</i> <i>A mountain.</i>	O.
Morior, mori, mortuus, <i>dep.</i> <i>To die.</i>	Ob, <i>prep.</i> <i>On account of.</i>
Mors, tis, <i>f.</i> <i>Death.</i>	Obses, īdis. <i>A hostage.</i>
Moveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum. <i>To move.</i>	Obstringo, ēre, nxi, ictum. <i>To bind, put under obligation.</i>
Multitūdō, īnis, <i>f.</i> (<i>multus.</i>) <i>A multitude.</i>	Ob-tineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (<i>ob, teneo.</i>) <i>To hold, occupy, reach to.</i>
Multo, <i>adv.</i> <i>Far, by far.</i>	Occāsus, ūs, <i>m.</i> <i>The setting, going down.</i>
Multus, a, um. <i>Much, great, many.</i>	Occupo, āre, āvi, ātum, (<i>ob, capio.</i>) <i>To lay hold of, seize, take possession of.</i>
Munio, ire, ivi, ītum. <i>To fortify.</i>	Oceānus, i, <i>m.</i> <i>Ocean.</i>
Munitio, ōnis, <i>f.</i> <i>A fortification.</i>	Octo. <i>Eight.</i>
Murus, i, <i>m.</i> <i>A wall.</i>	Omnis, e. <i>All.</i>
N.	Oppidum, i. <i>Town.</i>
Nam, <i>conj.</i> <i>For.</i>	Oratio, ōnis, <i>f.</i> <i>Speech, oration.</i>
Nantuates, tium, <i>m.</i> <i>The Nantuates.</i>	Ordo, īnis, <i>m.</i> <i>Order, rank.</i>
Natūra, ae, <i>f.</i> <i>Nature.</i>	Orgetōrix, īgis, <i>m.</i> <i>Orgetorix.</i>
Navigo, āre, āvi, ātum, (<i>navis, ago.</i>) <i>To sail, navigate.</i>	Oriens, tis, <i>part. of orior.</i>
	Orior, oriri, ortus sum, <i>dep.</i> <i>To rise, appear.</i>

P.

Paco, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To pacify.</i>	Pons, tis, m. <i>A bridge.</i>
Pagus, i. <i>A village, district.</i>	Popūlor, āri, atus sum, dep. <i>To lay waste.</i>
Palus, ūdis, f. <i>Swamp, bog.</i>	Popūlus, i, m. <i>A people.</i>
Pareo, ēre, ūi, itum. <i>To obey.</i>	Portorium, i. <i>Toll, custom.</i>
Paro, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To prepare, furnish.</i>	Portus, ūs, m. <i>Harbor, port.</i>
Pars, tis, f. <i>A part.</i>	Possum, posse, potui, irr. (potis, sum.) <i>To be able.</i>
Parvulus, a, um, (parvus.) <i>Very small.</i>	Posterus, a, um. <i>Following, subsequent.</i>
Passus, ūs, m. <i>A pace, step.</i>	Potens, tis, (possum.) <i>Able, powerful.</i>
Patefio, fieri, factus, (pass. of pateficio.) <i>To be rendered passable, to be opened.</i>	Potestas, ātis, f. <i>Power.</i>
Pateo, ēre, ūi. <i>To stand open, to extend.</i>	Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. <i>To obtain possession of, to acquire, gain.</i>
Pater, tris, m. <i>A father.</i>	Prae-cēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum. <i>To go before, precede, be superior to.</i>
Patris, ae, f. <i>One's native country.</i>	Prae-dīco, ēre, dixi, dictum. <i>To foretell, give notice of, appoint.</i>
Pauci, ae, a, plural. <i>Few.</i>	Praeficio, ēre, feci, factum, (prae, facio.) <i>To put over, appoint to the command of.</i>
Paucitas, tātis, f. <i>Fewness, paucity.</i>	Prae-mitto, ēre, misi, missum. <i>To send forward, send forth.</i>
Pax, pacis, f. <i>Peace.</i>	Praesidium, i. <i>A guard, garrison.</i>
Pecus, ōris, n. <i>Cattle, sheep.</i>	Prae-sum, esse, fui. <i>To be before, preside over, command.</i>
Per, prep. <i>Through, by.</i>	Primus, a, um, sup. of prior. <i>First, foremost.</i>
Per-dūco, ēre, xi, ctum. <i>To lead through, to prolong.</i>	Princeps, ipis, m, (primus, capio.) <i>Leader, prince, chief.</i>
Per-fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. <i>To carry through, to bear.</i>	Pro, prep. <i>Before, for, instead of.</i>
Pericūlum, i, n. <i>A trial, proof, danger.</i>	Pro-dūco, ēre, xi, ctum. <i>To lead forth, conduct, produce.</i>
Per-maneo, ēre, mansi, mansum. <i>To preserve, hold out.</i>	Proel'um, i, n. <i>A fight, battle.</i>
Per-suadeo, ēre, si, sum. <i>To persuade.</i>	Profectio, ōnis, f. <i>A setting out, departure.</i>
Pertineo, ēre, tinui, tentum, (per, tneo.) <i>To extend to, reach to.</i>	Profectus, a, um. <i>part. of proficiscor.</i>
Per-turbo, āre, āvi, ātum. <i>To disturb, throw into confusion.</i>	Proficiscor, ci, fectus sum, dep. <i>To go forth, set out, march.</i>
Per-vēnio, ire, vēni, ventum. <i>To come to, arrive at.</i>	Prohibeo, ēre, ūi, itum, (pro, ha-beo.) <i>To ward off, defend.</i>
Per-pauci, ae, a, plur. <i>Very few.</i>	Propter-ea, adv. <i>Therefore.</i>
Pirustae, ārum, m. <i>The Pirustae.</i>	Provincia, ae, f. <i>Province.</i>
Planities, ei, f. <i>A plain.</i>	
Plurimus, a, um, sup. of multus. <i>Most, very much.</i>	
Pono, ēre, posui, positum. <i>To set, put, place.</i>	

- Proximus, a, um, *sup.* *Nearest.*
 Pugna ae. *A fight, battle.*
 Pugno, are, avi, atum. *To fight, contend.*
 Pyrenæus, a, um. *Pyrenean; as a noun, the Pyrenæes.*
- Q.
- Quam, *adv.* *How; as, than.*
 Quartus, a, um. *The fourth.*
 Quattuor. *Four.*
 Que, *enclitic conj.* *And.*
 Quemadmodum, *adv.* *In what manner, how.*
 Qui, quæ, quod. *Who, which, what.*
 Quin, *conj.* *That not.*
 Quidque. *Five.*
 Quisque, quæque, quidque, *indef. pron.* *Whoever, every one.*
 Quod, *conj.* *Because.*
 Quoque, *adv.* *Also.*
 Quotidianus, a, um. *Daily, common, usual.*
 Quotidie, *adv.* *Daily.*
 Quom, or cum, *adv.* *When, since, because.*
- R.
- Ratio, ònis, *f.* *A reckoning, reason.*
 Ratis, is, *f.* *Raft.*
 Red-integro, ar:, avi, atum. *To renew.*
 Reditio, ònis, *f.* *A return.*
 Re-dāco, ère, xi, ctum. *To lead back, to withdraw.*
 Regnum, i. *Kingdom, power.*
 Re-linquo, ère, liqui, lictum. *To leave behind, to leave.*
 Reliquus, a, um. *Remaining, left; the other, the rest.*
 Re-mitto, ère, misi, missum. *To send back, to send away.*
 Remi, òrum. *The Remi.*
 Renovo, are, avi, atum. *To renew.*
 Re-nuncio, are, avi, atum. *To bring back word, report.*
- Repentinus, a, um. *Sudden, unexpected.*
 Res, rei, *f.* *Thing, affair.*
 Respondeo, ère, di, sum. *To answer, respond.*
 Responsum, i, (*respondeo.*) *Answer, reply, response.*
 Retineo, ère, ui, tentum, (*re, teneo.*) *To hold back, check, retain.*
 Re-vertor, verti, versus sum, *dep.* *To turn back, come back, return.*
 Rex, regis, *m.* *King.*
 Rhenus, i. *The Rhine.*
 Rhodanus, i. *The Rhone.*
 Rogo, are, avi, atum. *To ask.*
 Romanus, a, um. *Roman.*
 Rursus, *adv.* *Again, backward.*
- S.
- Sabinus, i. *Sabinus.*
 Sabis, is, *m.* *The river Sabis, now the Sambre.*
 Sæpe, *adv.* *Often, frequently.*
 Salus, ùtis, *f.* *Safety.*
 Sarcina, ae. *Burden, baggage.*
 Satis, *adj. and adv.* *Enough, sufficient, sufficiently.*
 Scientia, ae. *Knowledge, skill.*
 Secundum, *prep.* *Towards.*
 Sed, *conj.* *But.*
 Segusiani, òrum. *The Segusiani.*
 Senatus, ùs, *m.* *The senate.*
 Septimus, a, um. *Seventh.*
 Septentriones, um, *m.* *The constellation Great Bear; the north.*
 Sequana, ae. *The Sequana, now the Seine.*
 Sequani, òrum. *The Sequani.*
 Sequor, sequi, secutus sum, *dep.* *To follow, pursue.*
 Sertorius, i. *Sertorius.*
 Servitus, ùtis, *f.* *Servitude, slavery.*
 Si, *conj.* *If.*
 Sic, *adv.* *So, thus.*
 Signum, i. *Sign, signal.*
 Silva, ae. *Forest, wood.*

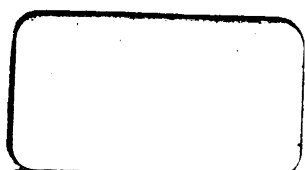
- Similis, e. *Like, similar.*
 Sol, solis, m. *The sun.*
 Sollicito, Ære, avi, atum. *To disturb, rouse, excite.*
 Spatium, i. *Space, distance.*
 Specto, Ære, avi, atum. *To observe, look toward, face.*
 Spero, Ære, avi, atum. *To hope, expect.*
 Spes, spei, f. *Hope, expectation.*
 Studeo, Ære, ui. *To favor, study, attend to.*
 Sub-dûco, Ære, duxi, ductum. *To withdraw, remove.*
 Subitus, a, um. *Sudden.*
 Sublatus, a, um. *Elated, haughty.*
 Sui, sibi. *Himself, self.*
 Sum, esse, fui. *To be.*
 Summus, a, um, sup. of superus. *High-st, greatest.*
 Sumo, Ære, sumpsi, sumptum. *To take, assume.*
 Supéro, Ære, avi, atum. *To pre- vail, conquer.*
 Supérus, a, um. *Upper, above.*
 Supra, prep. *Above, over, beyond.*
 Suspicio, Ære, spexi, spectrum. *To suspect.*
 Sustineo, Ære, tinui, tentum, (sub, teneo.) *To support, sustain*
 Suus, a, um. *His, her, its.*
- T.
- Tardo, Ære, avi, atum. *To delay, retard.*
 Taxus, i, f. *A yew-tree.*
 Telum, i. *Arrow, weapon.*
 Tempus, Æris, n. *Time.*
 Teneo, Ære, ùi, tentum. *To hold, preserve, keep back, retain.*
 Tertius, a, um. *Third.*
 Tigurinus, a, um, adj. *Tigurine.*
 Titus, i. m. *Titus.*
 Totus, a, um. *All, the who'e.*
 Tradûco, Ære, xi, ctum, (trans, duco) *To lead over.*
 Trans, prep. *Over, beyond.*
 Transduco. *See traduco.*
- Trans-co, Ære, ii, itum. *To go over.*
 Trebius, i. *Trebius.*
 Tres, tria. *Three.*
 Treviri, Ærum. *The Treviri.*
 Tu, tui, pron. *Thou, you.*
 Turris, is, f. *A tower.*
- U.
- Ubi, adv. *Where.*
 Ulterior, ius. *Farther.*
 Una, adv. *Together.*
 Unde, adv. *Whence.*
 Undique, adv. *On all sides.*
 Unelli, Ærum. *The Unelli.*
 Unus, a, um. *One.*
 Urbs, urbis, f. *City.*
 Urus, i. *The urus, a wild ox.*
 Ut, conj. *That, so that, in order that.*
 Uterque, utrâque, utrumque, adj. pron. *Both.*
 Utrimque, adv. *On both sides.*
- V.
- Vaco, Ære, avi, atum. *To be free from, to be uninhabited, vacant.*
 Vagor, Æri, atus sum, dep. *To rove about, to wander.*
 Vallis, is, f. *A valley, vale.*
 Vallus, i. *A stake, rumpart.*
 Vasto, Ære, avi, atum. *To plunder, pillage, lay waste.*
 Vehementer, adv. (vehemens.) *Violently, vehemently.*
 Venio, Ære, vëni, ventum. *To come.*
 Verbum, i. *Word.*
 Vergo, Ære. *To turn toward, incline.*
 Vero, adv. *Truly, but.*
 Vesper, Æri. *The evening, the west.*
 Vester, vestra, vestrum. *Your.*
 Via, æ. *Road, way, journey.*
 Victoria, æ. *Victory.*
 Vicus, i. *Village.*
 Video, Ære, vidi, visum. *To see.*
 Vigilia, æ. *A watch of the night.*

Vinco, ěre, vici, victum. <i>To conquer.</i>	Vi f. am, i. <i>Woad</i> , an herb used for dyeing.
Viridovix, icis. <i>Viridovix.</i>	Volo, velle, volui, irr. <i>To wish, will.</i>
Virtus, ůtis, f. <i>Virtue, bravery.</i>	Vo'usēnu:, i, m. <i>Volusenus.</i>
Vis, vis, f. <i>Power, strength.</i>	Vulnĕro, ěre, āvi, ātum. <i>To wound.</i>
Vita, ae. <i>Life.</i>	Vulnus, ěris, n. <i>A wound.</i>
Vito, ěre, āvi, ātum. <i>To shun, avoid.</i>	









NEW LATIN COURSE.

LATIN PRIMER.

Latin Primer: A Guide to the Study of Latin Grammar, with Exercises for Translating, adapted to Halliwell's and Andrews and Sargent's Latin Grammar, and to be used in connection with Sargent's Latin Prose Book. By HENRY E. SARGENT, A.M., Principal of the High School, Hallowell, Me., 1880.

HANSON'S LATIN PROSE.

Supplementary Latin Prose Book, containing all the Latin Prose necessary for entering College, with references to Halliwell's and Andrews and Sargent's Latin Grammar; New, Critical and Explanatory; a Vocabulary, and a Glossary, with Halliwell's Index. A New Edition, containing, in addition to the above, a summary of every Latin declension, designed to supply the place of a Latin Reader; also, additional prose matter, especially prepared for, and adapted to, the introductory course of Latin taught at Harvard University. Seventh ed., a, enlarged and corrected. By J. M. HANSON, A.M., Principal of the Waterville Classical Institute. Waterville, 1880. Price, 25c.

HANSON & ROLFE'S LATIN POETRY.

A Handbook of Latin Poetry, containing selections from Virgil, Ovid, and Horace, with Notes, and References to Halliwell's and Andrews and Sargent's Latin Grammar. By J. M. HANSON, Principal of the Classical Institute, Waterville, Me., and W. J. ROLFE, Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. 1880. Price, 75c.

A SHORTER HAND-BOOK.

Selections from Ovid and Virgil. A Shorter Hand-book of Poetry, with Notes and Explanatory References. By J. M. HANSON, A.M., and W. J. ROLFE, S.M., 1880. Price, 25c.

THE GREEK SERIES OF ALPHEUS CROSBY,

late Professor of the Greek Language in Dartmouth College.

Greek Grammar, 1 vol., Price, \$1.75 | *Xenophon's Anabasis*, 1 vol., Price, \$1.50
Greek Lexicon, 1 vol., Price, 1.25 | *Greek Tables*, 1 vol., Price, 75c

NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A French Grammar. Being an attempt to present, in a concise and systematic form, the essential principles of the French Language; including English Exercises to be translated into French, with vocabularies; an alphabetical list of the most common French Idioms; and a copious Index. To which is added a French, English, and Latin Vocabulary, containing the most common words in French which are derived from Latin. By EDWARD H. MACILL, A.M., Schoolmaster in the Boston Latin School. 1 vol., 1880. \$1.50.

* Copies for examination will be furnished on receipt of one-half the price, with twenty-five cent additional for postage. Special terms will be given for first introduction of any of the books, and correspondence upon any points in relation thereto is invited.

CROSBY & AINSWORTH, Publishers,

117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

NEW LATIN COURSE.

LATIN PRIMER.

Latin Primer: A Guide to the Study of Latin Grammar, with Exercises for Translation, adapted to Harkness' and Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammars, and as an Introduction to Hanson's Latin Prose Book. By HENRY E. SAWYER, A. M., Principal of the High School, Middletown, Conn. 1880.

HANSON'S LATIN PROSE.

Preparatory Latin Prose Book, containing all the Latin Prose necessary for entering College, with references to Harkness' and Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammars; Notes, Critical and Explanatory; a Vocabulary, and a Geographical and Historical Index. A New Edition, containing, in addition to the above, a quantity of easy Prose selections, designed to supply the place of a Latin Reader; also, additional prose matter, especially prepared for, and adapted to, the introductory course in Latin Prose at Harvard University. Seventeenth edition, enlarged and improved. By J. H. HANSON, A. M., Principal of the Waterville Classical Institute. 1882, pp. 900. Price, \$3.

HANSON & ROLFE'S LATIN POETRY.

A Handbook of Latin Poetry, containing selections from Virgil, Ovid, and Horace; with Notes, and References to Harkness' and Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammars. By J. H. HANSON, Principal of the Classical Institute, Waterville, Me., and W. J. ROLFE, Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. 1880. Price, \$2.

A SHORTER HANDBOOK.

Selections from Ovid and Virgil. A Shorter Handbook of Poetry, with Notes and Grammatical References. By J. H. HANSON, A. M., and W. J. ROLFE, A. M. 1 vol., 1884. \$2.

THE GREEK SERIES OF ALPHEUS CROSBY,

Late Professor of the Greek Language in Dartmouth College.

<i>Greek Grammar</i> , ... Price, \$1.75	<i>Xenophon's Anabasis</i> , ... Price, \$1.50
<i>Greek Lesson</i> , ... 1.25	<i>Greek Tables</i> , ... 1.75

NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A French Grammar. Being an attempt to present, in a concise and systematic form, the essential principles of the French Language; including English Exercises, to be translated into French, with vocabularies; an alphabetical list of the most common French Idioms; and a copious Index. To which is added a French, English, and Latin Vocabulary, containing the most common words in French which are derived from Latin. By EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., Sub-master to the Boston Latin School. 1 vol., 12mo. \$1.50.

50 Copies for examination will be furnished on receipt of one-half the price, with twenty-five cent. additional for postage. Special terms will be given for the introduction of any of the books, and correspondence upon any points in relation thereto is invited.

CROSBY & AINSWORTH, Publishers,

117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.